

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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ST. LOUIS, SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 1, 1916—12 PAGES.

PRICE ONE CENT

HOME EDITION

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Vampire...
the Movies
With her...
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tomorrow's...
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T-DISPATCH
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and columns tomorrow.

GARS' REVIEW

PREDICTS A RAINY DRIVE INTO THE FUTURE

Radoloff To Officials

Reckoning at Saloniki Will Be Thorough—Free Reported to Have Taken That Bulgars Leave Country When Operation Ends

TURKISH AEROLANE

BOMBARDS WARSHIP

reece Protests Ainst Gen. Sarraills' Arrest

Central Powers' Cons. Which Was Result of Raids on Saloniki.

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RAIN TONIGHT AND TOMORROW FOLLOWED BY SNOW AND COLDER

TEMPERATURES.

High, 32; low, 22 at 7 a. m.

Humidity, 77 p. m. yesterday, 84 per cent. at 7 a. m. today, 88 per cent.

Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity:

Rain tonight, with lowest temperature above the freezing point; tomorrow colder with rain, probably turning to snow.

Missouri: Rain and colder tonight, much colder in west portion, tomorrow much colder and probably light snow.

MAID TRIES TO POST LETTERS IN ALARM BOX; CALLS FIREMEN

Employee of Former Congressman Barthold Frightened When Apparatus Appears

Former Congressman Barthold has a new maid at his home, 4066 Flora boulevard.

Her name is Agnes Helen, 29 years old, and she came to St. Louis a week ago from Massachusetts.

Last night the former Congressman gave her a bunch of letters and told her to mail them.

She was not familiar with mail boxes in St. Louis.

At the corner of Thurman boulevard and Cleveland avenue she found a fire alarm box, and attempted to open it to put the letters in it.

She was greatly frightened when the firemen came from all directions while she was still trying to open the box.

She explained, and was not arrested for turning in a false alarm.

READING OF NEWSPAPER A DUTY, PRUSSIAN COURT RULES

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PRIVATE SESSIONS FOR FORD MISSION IS DANISH ORDER

Woman Cabaret Singer Named as a Delegate From Norway—Business Staff Cut Down.

DELEGATES ARE WARNED

Expedition to Sail From Copenhagen for The Hague Wednesday, on Chartered Steamer.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 1.—It is considered probable that the Ford peace expedition will charter a small vessel at a cost of \$50,000 and sail direct from Copenhagen Wednesday for The Hague, where they will arrive three days late, provided they escape the North Sea Mines.

When the members of the mission, after their arrival here, settled down to consider peace plans, they discovered that the entire program arranged by local authorities consisted of visits to places of interest. This was due to the prohibition by the Danish Government of public meetings for the discussion of war or peace. The expedition, therefore, is unable to conduct sessions except in the nature of private meetings.

The Swedish members of the party, as announced, include two physicians, one suffragette, one prohibitionist and two women writers.

The peace delegates arrived here yesterday. Crowds of persons met the boat that brought the Americans across from Sweden.

Only Private Conference Permitted. Police authorities have prohibited the holding of public demonstrations in Denmark, and after the party had registered at various hotels, it was announced by the Executive Committee that strict compliance would be given to the order, therefore the members of the Mission will engage only in informal conferences, with a view to obtaining Danish delegates, and preparing for the trip to The Hague.

When the party was leaving Stockholm thousands of Swedish people gathered at the station to bid it farewell, and sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

The party spent \$40,000 in Stockholm, and when it departed left the Rev. Charles F. Aked behind, suffering from nervous prostration. Two women delegates named to care for him. Others still in Stockholm, including several members of the business staff, who have been dismissed, as well as Mrs. Latus, a journalist, who followed the party, uninvited, on the Frederick VII. They are going back to America by way of Christiania. Gov. Hanna and Lieut. Gov. Betha are here, both seriously ill. Gov. Hanna of typhoid. He came here direct from Christiania.

The members of the expedition are interested in the experiences of Mrs. Schimmer, the Austro-Hungarian delegate, who was requested to visit the Minister of Justice, and received the impression that no public peace meetings would be permitted. Mrs. Schimmer was summoned from her hotel by the police. Later the Committee of Arrangements issued a formal public statement, which was printed, and a copy given to each member of the expedition. This statement said:

Delegates Are Warned. "Long ago the condition bearing upon neutral countries made it necessary for the authorities of this country to decide against public meetings where any discussion of war or peace was to be held. For this reason we must refrain from holding public meetings for the Ford expedition."

"But, to show our hearty sympathy and interest, we have provided for private receptions for different groups, where we may meet and exchange ideas. After a consultation with the Danish authorities we have promised that every one connected with the expedition will abide by these conditions."

"No invitations for public or private functions, other than those officially arranged by the Danish committee, may be accepted. Embarrassment for the receiving nation will be avoided only by carefully abiding by their conditions. Any one ignoring them will automatically separate himself from the expedition."

Two names have been added to the list of Norwegian delegates, Christa von Dybward, a publisher of Christiania, and his wife, Elsa, who is a cabaret singer.

Men With Small Feet Not Wanted in the U. S. Navy

Orders Issued Not to Accept Recruits Weighing 150 Pounds or Under

Mac S-D.

The man who wears shoes smaller than the size 5 D is not wanted in the United States navy.

The ban has been put upon the short-footed man by the Navy Department's order to recruiting officers to accept no man in the United States Navy who wears a shoe smaller than No. 5 D. Few, however, will escape on the ground of big feet, for the Quartermaster-General furnishes shoes up to 13 1/2 E.

THIS IS THE LAST EDITION OF TODAY'S POST-DISPATCH

The Post-Dispatch issued only one edition today, the Midday and the Evening.

NEW YEAR HAILED BY ST. LOUIS WITH HORNS AND BELLS

Mayor Kiel and Daughter Lead Hundreds in 12th Street Plaza Dance Despite Rain.

STREETS ARE THRONGED

Watchers in Cafes and Restaurants Estimated to Have Spent \$75,000 for Refreshments.

St. Louis welcomed the coming of leap year last night with a huge municipal dance on Twelfth street, led by Mayor Kiel, and with hundreds of dinner parties in the leading hotels, cafes and clubs.

Although the rain began to fall at 7:45 o'clock, 15 minutes after Mayor Kiel and his daughter, Edna, tripped the first dance on the big plaza, thousands stayed an hour longer, many of them joining in the open-air terpsichorean frolic.

More than 7500 St. Louisans, it is estimated, watched the passing of the old year at clubs and public dining places, and these spent an average of about \$10 each during the night, making St. Louis bill for attending the birth of an infant year approximately \$75,000, not counting the thousands of dollars spent by those who celebrated in their homes.

The hotels and clubs entertained about 300 persons each and the cafes more than 1500. Many of the smaller restaurants were filled with family groups, who departed soon after midnight.

Festive Thronges Gather Early. Festive thronges gathered early at the various cafes and restaurants; hundreds omitted the usual theater party and began celebrating earlier than has been the custom. Despite the cold drizzle, downtown streets were thronged by hurrying crowds, tooting horns, jangling cowbells and making merry generally in the most enthusiastic manner.

Scenes at the entrances of the larger dining places were a blending of splendor and penury. As early as 10 o'clock automobiles began to roll up, and, despite their burdens of handbags, powdered women and correctly attired men. Standing on the sidewalks were groups of poorly clad men and women, and ragged boys reviewing the pageant of prosperity.

Merrymaking began early in the West End. Scores of automobiles, crowded with the younger element, were driven over the streets, blowing their sirens and ringing bells. The cafes along Delmar avenue filled quickly with celebrators determined to begin early and remain late.

The older restaurants downtown were crowded with patrons, many of whom had watched the passing of the old year at the same points for a decade or more. Hotels were packed to the hilt, and in many the breakfast rooms and parts of the corridors and even reception rooms were filled with tables.

At midnight whistles and bells over the city sounded a requiem to the passing year and a welcome to the coming one. Lights in the cafes flashed and the numbers 1916 appeared on many walls.

In many places diners, imbued with the spirit of fellowship, passed from table to table, extending best wishes even to strangers, who responded with like cordiality. Then the real merriment began. Bells were tinkled and jangled, catenets clicked and men and women gathered their favors together, put on festive caps and shouted general greetings.

In some hotels the lobbies were utilized for the dance feature and in other places, especially cafes, tables were pushed aside and couples began stepping to the latest ragtime swing. Many parties went from one cafe to another, dancing in each place for a few minutes.

In several hotels where dancing took place in the lobby policemen had to be stationed at the doors to keep the throng of lightkeepers back, many of whom remained until "Home, Sweet Home," was sounded.

Thirty Do Not Suffer. The thirty were able to assuage their desire for liquid refreshment after 11 p. m. by having ordered in advance of the closing hour. Restaurants said that the demand for wine was exceedingly strong and that, owing to the war the greater portion drank that which had been "made in America."

In several places there was a shortage of waiters and diners had to be content with slower service than usual. But the waiters profited handsomely from the event, several of them getting more than \$25 each in tips.

The festive mood in most places about 2:30 a. m., but in several the crowd remained until the first streaks of dawn appeared. Extra cars were run by the United Railways, and scores of tinnies were resuscitated and did a bustling business for a few hours.

Celebrations in the clubs were of the family-gathering kind, and in several of the country clubs watch parties were held.

44 Inches of Snow in Colorado. WESTERN COLORADO, Jan. 1.—Western Colorado is in the grip of one of the worst snowstorms in years. An average of 22 inches of snow covers the Grand Valley. Snow in Unwee Canyon is reported to be 44 inches deep. Interurban service on electric lines in Grand Valley is paralyzed. Snow is falling steadily for two days.

Lloyd-George's New Woman Chauffeur Takes Up Her Duties



MISS MARSHA.

DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE believes that every able-bodied man should be working for his country, either at home, in the making of war material, or in the trenches fighting the enemy. For this reason, the "Strong Man of England" will no longer employ men in his household. As quickly as they have left his employ to fight for their King, they will be replaced by women.

POLICE FEE FOR BONDS HELD TO BE UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Court Sustains Attorney's Right to Sue Relief Association for Imprisonment.

A decision by Circuit Judge Taylor sustains the right of Charles P. Comer, an attorney, to sue the St. Louis Police Relief Association for damages of the ground for false imprisonment. Comer was arrested May 11, 1915, on a charge of violating the traffic ordinance by having only one headlight on his automobile. He alleged in his suit, which is for \$1000 actual and \$50,000 punitive damages, that he was imprisoned until he consented to pay 50 cents to Officers Richard O'Donnell and Edward J. Murphy as a fee for accepting a bond presented by him.

The fee was for the benefit of the Relief Association. It is asserted in all cases and the association gains about \$10,000 a year illegally in this way, Comer averred.

The association in a demurrer to the suit, alleged that the petition did not state a cause of action and that Comer's imprisonment was because of arrest for alleged violation of the traffic law. He replied that he was suing for an imprisonment caused by his objecting to the bond fee.

In overruling the demurrer it was held by Judge Taylor that the statute, providing for such charge is unconstitutional. The members of the Board of Police Commissioners and McDonnell and Murphy also are included as defendants in the case.

DISABLED STEAMER IN TOW

Another Ship Bringing the Theatricals to New York.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 1.—A message from an unidentified steamer picked up by the radio station here early today, stated that she had taken the disabled steamer, Theatricals, in tow, and was proceeding to New York.

Because of weather conditions the name of the vessel and her position could not be learned.

The message said that the Theatricals, which is short of "steaming water," which indicated serious engine trouble. The coast guard cutter Seneca had been sent during the night that she was still trying to locate the Theatricals. The steamer Theatricals has been in the disabled vessel since it left.

MUNITIONS DEBATE FORBIDDEN

Reichstag Tables Petition Regarding Sales in U. S. to Allies.

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BRITISH LINER SUNK; MANY PERSONS LOST, U.S. CONSUL ON BOARD

Persia Torpedoed When Approaching Alexandria and Nearly All of the 231 Passengers Perished.

NEW COMPLICATIONS WITH AUSTRIA ARE THREATENED

Officials at Washington Believe Vienna Admiralty and Foreign Office Are Working at Cross Purposes—Thorough Investigation of Disaster Ordered.

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Official dispatches from London today said the liner Persia was torpedoed and sunk "while approaching Alexandria" and that "nearly all perished."

The dispatch came from Consul-General Skinner at London and probably was based on the British Admiralty report. It follows:

"P. & O. Liner Persia reported sunk, submarined while approaching Alexandria. Robt. N. McNeely, American Consul, Aden, going to post, left London as passenger. Nearly all on board perished."

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The British liner Persia was sunk Thursday and most of the passengers and crew were lost.

Robert McNeely, American Consul at Aden, was a passenger on the Persia, which was on her way from London to Bombay.

A message from the Admiralty to the Peninsular and Oriental Co. makes the definite announcement that the Persia was torpedoed.

In addition to Mr. McNeely, two other Americans are known to have been passengers on the Persia when she left London. Charles H. Grant of Boston was on his way to Bombay. Edward Rose, a schoolboy, was on the way from Denver to Gibraltar. Rose probably landed at Gibraltar and was not on board the boat at the time she was sunk.

In addition to the passengers who sailed from London, a large number embarked at Marseilles. The total booked at these points was 231. Of these 87 were women and 25 children.

Lord Charles Montagu was on the passenger list. Mr. McNeely sailed from New York for England Nov. 27 on the Holland-American liner Ryndam. He was on his way to take his first consular post.

The Persia was last reported at Malta on Dec. 20. The Peninsular and Oriental line estimates that 160 or 161 passengers sailed from London on the Persia. A number of these landed at Gibraltar, Marseilles or Malta. No official figures available.

A Lloyd's dispatch says four boats got clear before the Persia sank at 1 p. m. Thursday.

The loss of the British Steamer Abelia, presumably from a submarine attack, also is reported. She was of 3650 tons and sailed Dec. 2, from Bombay for Hull.

The Persia was a steamer of 7974 tons gross. She was owned by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co. of London. She sailed from Bombay, Nov. 14, for London and was last reported as leaving Gibraltar on Dec. 2.

Robert N. McNeely was appointed as consul at Aden, Arabia, in October, 1914. He is a native of North Carolina.

Sinking of Persia Creates Diplomatic Situation Similar to the Arabic Case

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Destruction of the British liner Persia with possible loss of American lives throws relations between the United States and the Teutonic powers into a new danger.

Coming almost at the hour when a satisfactory adjustment of the delicate situation was at hand by Austria's acceptance of the cardinal points of the American demands in the Ancona case, this element threatens to complicate affairs with Austria as thoroughly as the destruction of the Lusitania exchanges brought on a renewed crisis with Germany.

The income of the donation will be used in the general maintenance of the hospital, but in appreciation of the gift the principal ward of the hospital will be named after Mrs. Mallinkrodt. This ward will be reserved for the care of children between the ages of 2 and 14. Mrs. Jones says.

The gift is made by Edward Mallinkrodt, 16 Westmoreland place, president of the Mallinkrodt Chemical Co., and is a memorial to his wife, Mrs. Jennie Anderson Mallinkrodt. Until her death, Mrs. Mallinkrodt was vice president of the Board of Managers.

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From such incomplete information it was at hand today it was generally presumed in official circles that, as was the case in the crisis with Germany, the Austrian Admiralty and the Vienna Foreign Office are working at cross purposes.

It was regarded as a serious possibility that the position of the United States was sufficiently well known to Austria and the Ancona negotiations have been under way a sufficient length of time to permit instructions to reach the submarine fleet.

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uter was forwarded to President Wilson at St. Louis. He will have Austria's satisfactory reply in the Ancona case and the news of the latest submarine disaster before him at the same time.

Full Information Awaited.
As in similar cases, the policy of the American Government will be to await full and complete information before moving. There is little room to doubt that the incident will mean new diplomatic action in which the United States will present to Austria in the same forceful manner its unalterable policy that the laws of nations and humanity must be regarded by the belligerents in their warfare at sea.

Severance of diplomatic relations with all its possibilities looms up as one of the eventualities, the same as it did in the case of the Lusitania, the Arabic and the Ancona.

Although the nationality of the submarine which sank the Persia remains unestablished, the assumption generally is that it was Austrian, because Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, recently declared that no German or Turkish submarines were operating in the Mediterranean.

Robert Ney McNeely was making his first trip to a consular post for the United States, having been appointed Oct. 18 last, and assigned to Aden. His home is at Monroe, N. C., and he was a member of the North Carolina Legislature from 1908 to 1910. He is 32 years old.

Administration officials have turned their attention to the preparation of another note to the Vienna Government in the Ancona case.

Will Acknowledge Concessions.
The new note will acknowledge Austria's concessions and also probably will cover the points left by Austria for further discussion. These relate principally to questions of fact which affect Austria's responsibility for what happened before the submarine commander torpedoed the Ancona, the importance of which is lessened by the promise of compensation for loss of American lives, despite the absence of proof as to just how they came to their death.

The principal American demands in the Ancona case—punishment of the submarine commander, and assurance regarding the future conduct of submarine warfare on the merchant vessels—have been met in Austria's reply.

The full American official view will not be known until after President Wilson has studied the Austrian reply, which was received yesterday from Ambassador Penfield and was immediately dispatched to Hot Springs by a White House messenger.

Assurance Is Satisfactory.
Austria in the Ancona case has subscribed to the principle that no ships will be sunk, unless they offer resistance or flee, without the persons aboard being brought to safety. This is considered an assurance that is far-reaching and satisfactory. Germany, only promised not to sink "liners" until the persons aboard had been placed in boats. The extent of the designation liners never has been cleared up and the American Government does not concede that placing persons in boats necessarily assures their safety.

The mere statement that the submarine commander has been punished for not making allowances for the panic on the ship undoubtedly will be accepted without question and without further inquiry as to its nature.

One of the features of the case which has attracted wide attention in official and diplomatic quarters is the apparent similarity of the proceedings in the Ancona case with those in the Lusitania controversy. In both cases observers noted that the position of view finally prevailed over those of the Admiralty, which in each case was hostile to the contentions of the United States.

The sinking of the Japanese liner Tanaka Maru and the French liner Ville de la Cloie after the second American note was received in Vienna are accounted for here on the theory that the Austrian Admiralty, holding out for its "line policy," had not then issued new instructions to the submarine commanders.

Bernstorff Sees Landing.
Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, conferred with Secretary Lansing yesterday on the Lusitania case and was said to have said that while no communication was made, views were exchanged and it was indicated that the proposed settlement is not far off. The Ambassador let it be known that he considered the Austrian reply a complete compliance with the demands of the United States.

The next step in the negotiations in the case will be for the American Government to furnish information at its command of the Americans who were lost, one of the preliminaries to fixing the indemnity. The other diplomatic questions which are raised are regarded broadly as academic.

ONE AUTO DRIVER OUT OF EVERY 5 IN CITY ARRESTED LAST YEAR
Laclede Police District Captain Reports 2065 Cases for Violating Traffic Regulations.

The automobile squad of the Laclede Avenue Police District made 2065 arrests during 1915 for violations of laws regulating automobile traffic, according to a report by Capt. James Johnson, published in the Police Journal today. About one driver out of every five in the city was arrested during the year in this district, which extends from Twenty-second street to Grand avenue, and Chouteau avenue to Washington.

A roundup of cases which was put into service Oct. 24, has been kept continuously on the move, according to the report, and the two policemen operating it made 264 arrests in two months.

Out of the 2065 arrests, all but about 150 were for speeding.

Total arrests made in that district in 1914 were 1571, the increase last year being 187.

JOHN MCCORMACK IN OPERA
CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—The Chicago Opera Company brought John McCormack, the tenor, back to the opera stage last night, after an absence of two years. McCormack appeared in "La Boheme," with Geraldine Farrar.

Five years ago when McCormack was with the Chicago Opera Company he received \$225 a night. He received \$225 a night.

Text of Austria's Reply to U. S. on Ancona Acceding to Principal American Demands

VIENNA, via London, Jan. 1.

The following note, dated Dec. 23, in answer to the American Government's demand concerning the sinking of the Italian submarine Ancona by an Austrian submarine, has been delivered to Frederick C. Penfield, the American Ambassador:

"In answer to your very esteemed note No. 4307 of the 11th instant, the undersigned has the honor to say that the following most respectfully before his excellency, the Ambassador of the United States of America, Frederick Courland Penfield:

"The Imperial and royal Government agrees thoroughly with the American Cabinet that the sacred commandments of humanity must be observed also in war. Just as it has hitherto given all the time and to no person occasion to doubt its respect for those commandments, in like manner also the vital course of this war, which presents such pictures of confusion of moral conceptions, has it given numerous proofs of humanitarian sentiments toward enemies as well as toward neutral states, and it may not do to the Government that it was, a short time ago not in harmony with the Washington Conference precisely on a question which it (the Austro-Hungarian Government) in harmony with the American Cabinet, regarded as principally a question of humanity.

"The Imperial and royal Government can also substantially concur in the principle expressed in the very esteemed note, that private ships, so far as they do not flee or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons aboard being brought into safety.

"The Imperial and royal Government is very responsive to the demand that the Federal Government laws lay value upon seeing that the good relations which happily exist between Austria-Hungary and the United States of America remain unbroken, and is now, as heretofore, concerned to render these relations more hearty, so far as lies in its power.

"Guided by the same spirit of frankness as the Government of the United States, the Imperial and royal Government, although it does not find in the note frequently referred to the answer to all the legitimate questions submitted by it, is willing to communicate to the Federal Government the results of the investigation, which in accordance with existing departmental regulations, was begun immediately after the receipt of the report on the sinking of the Ancona and which was just recently received.

Fired a Warning Shot.
The result of the investigation may be summarized as follows: On Nov. 7, 1915, at 11:40 o'clock in the forenoon, the commander of the submarine observed in latitude 35:40 north, longitude 19:05 east, in foggy weather, at a distance roundly of 2000 meters (more than 2000 yards), and one point to starboard, the outlines of a large Italian steamer. He took it at first for a transport steamer and turned about and fired from his rear gun a warning shot far from the vessel.

"Simultaneously he displayed the signal, 'leave the ship.' The steamer did not stop, but rather turned aside and sought to escape. The commander at first remained stopped for some minutes in order to increase the distance, but he feared that the steamer had a stern gun and would fire at the submarine with it.

"When the distance had reached 400 meters he had the pursuit taken up with full power and fired from his forward gun at a decreasing distance of 300 meters, among which he observed three hits.

"During the chase the steamer went zig-zag and stopped only after the third hit. Thereupon the commander ceased firing.

"During the flight the steamer had already, while at full speed, let some boats with persons on them, all of which immediately capsized. After stopping, the steamer began launching boats.

"From a distance of about 2000 meters the commander saw that six boats were filled and rowed hastily away from the steamer. Another boat was capsized and floated keel up. The people held on to the hanging lines and the capsized boat.

"During the further approach of the submarine the commander saw that a great panic reigned aboard and that he had to deal with a passenger steamer, namely, the Ancona, from Genoa. Therefore he gave the occupants of the steamer more time than was required to leave the ship in lifeboats.

"At least 10 lifeboats were still aboard, which would have more than sufficed for the rescue of the persons still aboard. One of these boats hung, full of people, half turned toward the davits.

"Silence, however, except for this, no further move was made to lower boats, the commander deemed it a lapse of 45 minutes to torpedo the ship in such a manner that it should remain a considerable time afloat in order that on the one hand the lifeboats should be hastened, and that on the other, adequate opportunities should remain for rescuing the persons still aboard.

Heckoned on an Attack.
Shortly thereafter, a steamer was blowing off steam, and the smoke and headed toward the Ancona. It apparently had been summoned by the Ancona's wireless.

"Since the submarine commander had to reckon on an attack by a steamer which he took for an enemy cruiser, he submerged after having at 12:35 o'clock in the afternoon, had a torpedo fired into the forward baggage hold of the Ancona from a distance of 800 meters. The Ancona listed about 10 degrees to starboard.

"Thereupon an effort was made to lower the lifeboat which already was half turned out on the davits. It broke loose, however, and fell into the water. The lifeboat floated keel down farther, and the people held fast to the gunwale.

"Of the other boats none was lowered into the water, although persons could still be observed aboard. The steamer gradually righted itself to an even keel and settled so slowly that the submarine commander at first doubted whether the steamer would sink. Not until 1:20 o'clock did it sink, after a lengthy parallel settling with the bow first.

"During these further 45 minutes the persons aboard could have been saved without difficulty with the boats still on hand.

"From the fact that this, contrary to his expectations, was not done, the commander concluded that the crew, contrary to all seamen's customs, had accomplished their own rescue, and that the first boats and abandoned to themselves the passengers entrusted to their protection.

"The weather at the time of the incident was good and the sea calm, so that the lifeboats could have been lowered without the least danger, as indeed, the lifeboats actually were damaged only by the unskilled lowering, but not after they had struck the water.

"The loss of human lives is, in the first instance, by no means ascribable to the sinking of the ship, but, and in all probability in a much higher measure, to the rapid lowering (hinunter werfen) of the boats during full speed, as well as to the fact that the crew concerned only for their own escape, did not rescue the passengers of the capsized boats.

Solid Shot Not Fired.
It is also probably ascribable to shots which hit the fleeing vessel, but the death of persons who sank with the steamer is also, above all, ascribable to the disloyal conduct of the crew.

"As appears from the above adduced state of affairs, the very esteemed note of Dec. 9, is based, in many points, on incorrect premises. Information reaching the United States Government that solid shot was fired did not rescue the passengers of the capsized boats.

"The Imperial and royal Government must assume that the Washington Conference, in a position of indifference toward the Austro-Hungarian Government, the required and certainly not unimportant information in this respect.

"If, however, because of possible lack of material proof, the particular incident is not to be regarded as a case in which American citizens suffered damage, should not have become known to the union government, the Royal Government in consideration for the humanely deeply regrettable incident, and by a desire to proclaim once again its friendly feelings toward the Federal Government, would be gladly willing to disregard this gap in the evidence and to extend indemnities also to those damaged whose cause cannot be established.

"While the Imperial and royal Government may probably consider the affair of the Ancona as settled with the foregoing statements, it reserves to itself at this time the right to bring up for discussion at a later period the difficult questions of international law connected with submarine warfare.

"The undersigned has the honor to request most respectfully that his excellency, the Ambassador of the United States of America will be pleased to bring the foregoing to the attention of the Federal Government and to inform the undersigned of its decision.

"The undersigned has the honor to express his most special esteem.

BURIAN.

WOMAN SUES OSTEOPATH WHO TREATED HER FOR \$10,000
She Says He Guaranteed to Cure Her Deafness, but Made Her Hearing Worse.

Mrs. Mary A. Johnston of 1235 Goodfellow avenue, widow of R. P. Johnston, a correspondence clerk of the Erie Railroad, filed suit yesterday for \$10,000 damages against James David Edwards, an osteopath, with offices in the Century Building, alleging that he unskillfully treated her for impaired hearing. The petition sets forth that Mrs. Johnston was treated by Edwards for a period of three months, and that she was worse than before she went to him, she says. In her suit she denies the fee he charged her was a "special" one. She says his treatments were "excruciatingly painful" and that as a result she has lost the sense of hearing in one of her ears, preventing her from earning a livelihood.

According to her attorney, L. Frank Otfoty, the treatment consisted of probing with the finger in the plaintiff's mouth and throat.

Dr. Edwards denies that he guaranteed a cure. He did make her a special rate, he says, and she was improving under his treatment when she took a cold and discontinued the treatment.

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On the eightieth anniversary of Salvini's birth the Italian people held a national jubilee. The Government struck off and presented him a commemorative medal. The city of Rome honored him with its key. He retired from active stage life in 1905. His son, Gustavo, was the only representative of his branch of the family on the stage. Another son, Alessandro, an actor of promise, had died several years before.

Actor Who Played With Edwin Booth Noted for His Portrayal of Othello.
LONDON, Jan. 1.—Tommaso Salvini, the eminent Italian tragedian, is dead at Florence, Italy.

Salvini introduced and established Shakespeare's plays in Italian dramatic American theater goers of the past generation remember his vivid portrayal of "Othello." In this character he was unsurpassed. He held the part of the jealous Moor, holding audiences spellbound by the splendor of tragic climax. Edwin Booth played Iago during one of Salvini's American tours and it is said he was actually afraid of the raging tragedian. He always cautioned those who were to restrain Othello in his mad rush at Iago.

Salvini toured the United States seven times. On one of his last tours of Europe he played in St. Petersburg. After the play the public waited outside the theater for him until 2 o'clock in the morning. The temperature 29 degrees below zero then escorted him to his street life in a conglomeration of police and admirers.

President Poincaré Says "1916 Will Be Our Year of Victory."
PARIS, Jan. 1.—"Nineteen hundred and sixteen will be our year of victory," says President Poincaré, in a message to the officers and soldiers of France which was distributed along the whole front last night. The message, which is one of great simplicity, expresses the confidence of the entire nation in its defender.

Premier Briand has ordered that today shall not be a holiday for officials and has directed that the minister shall remain open. Official visits shall be cancelled with the exception of the most important.

He do

on for getting the people into the boats.

"On the contrary, an unusually long period was granted to the Ancona for getting passengers in the boats.

"Finally, it is incorrect that a number of shells were still fired at the steamer after it had stopped.

"The facts of the case demonstrate further that the commander of the submarine granted the steamer a full 45 minutes' time, that is more than an adequate period, to give the persons aboard an opportunity to take to the boats. Then, since the people were not all saved, he carried out the torpedoing in such a manner that the ship could remain above water the longest possible time, doing this with the purpose of making possible the abandonment of the vessel on boats still in hand.

"Since the ship remained a further 45 minutes above water, it would have accomplished his purpose if the crew of the Ancona had not abandoned the passengers in a manner contrary to duty.

"With full consideration, however, of this conduct of the commander, aimed at accomplishing the rescue of the crew and passengers, the Imperial and royal marine authorities reached the conclusion that he had omitted to take adequately into consideration the panic that had broken out among the passengers, which rendered difficult the taking to the boats, and the spirit of the regulation that Imperial and royal marine officers shall find in giving help to nobody in need, not even to the enemy.

"Therefore, the officer was punished in accordance with the existing rules, for exceeding his instructions.

Willing to Pay Indemnities.
The Imperial and Royal Government, in the face of this state of affairs, does not hesitate to draw the corresponding conclusions respecting the indemnification of American citizens affected by the sinking of the prize, but in this regard it makes the following statement:

"The investigation into the sinking of the Ancona could naturally furnish no essential point to show in how far a right to an indemnity is to be granted American citizens. The Imperial and Royal Government cannot, indeed, even according to the view of the Washington Conference, be held liable for damages which resulted from the undoubtedly justified bombardment of the fleeing ship.

"It should just as little have to answer for the sinking of the Ancona, which was a retaliatory measure and not an effort on the part of Sweden to assert some control over the parcel post as Great Britain maintains.

Mail to Be Blocked.
Official circles here are concerned to assure neutral Powers that letter post found on vessels seized or searched on the high seas will not be disturbed unless it is proved to be a belligerent post which is under attack. It is the contention of the British Government that under international law mail addressed to a blockaded port is liable to seizure.

The Government asserts that nothing but a parcel post was seized on board the steamers Oscar II and Stockholm, and that it has no information regarding the mail on the steamer United States, which it says may have called voluntarily at Shields. The Holland-American line, which regularly calls at Plymouth will have their mails subject to the operations of the British law.

To Prevent the Grip.
Colds cause Grip-Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. Grove's signature on box. 2c.

PARCELS IN MAIL MAY BE SEIZED, BRITISH DECLARE
Official Statement Says First-Class Postage Will Not Protect Contraband.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—According to official information supplied to the Associated Press, the British Government takes the stand that any parcels sent by mail, no matter what class of postage is paid on them, are liable to seizure if they contain goods which, under the orders in council, may not be shipped to or from Germany or her allies.

First-class, actual postal correspondence, according to this stand, is inviolable on vessels stopped on the high seas and is only subject to British municipal law when carried on ships which voluntarily call at British ports.

Mail on ships called voluntarily at British ports, however, will be subject to municipal law, which means that under the present war conditions the Government asserts the right to extend the censorship to such mail.

Great Britain takes her stand squarely on the Hague conventions of 1907, which, according to the British contention, gives no protection to parcels, no matter under what class of postage they may be carried. The regulation passed during that convention, printed in French, explicitly states that the only form of mail not liable to seizure is "correspondence postale."

The resolution, according to the records, was moved by a German delegate, who, on an interpretation from an Italian delegate, stated that immunity was meant to apply to letter post alone. This view will be rigidly upheld by the British Government, which does not admit that it has yet interfered with any first-class post. But, according to a high official, who is exceptionally well informed on the subject, the Government will not hesitate to seize any parcels, no matter what class of postage is used.

The official says that even in the case of vessels calling at English ports, the Government is not inclined to use the powers at its disposal unless it is absolutely necessary, and that mails detained on seized ships will be forwarded as expeditiously as possible. He said also that the reported seizure by Sweden of British mails on the way to Russia was a retaliatory measure and not an effort on the part of Sweden to assert some control over the parcel post as Great Britain maintains.

Reply Contains Justification.
Baron Burián's reply contains the most brilliant justification for the action against the Ancona which we can imagine. All, even the most extreme demands of humanity are observed in model fashion and the fact that the Austrian officer has been punished despite all his precautions, because he failed to take further into consideration the panic among the passengers due to the Ancona's crew, shows what regard is paid even to the exaggerated viewpoint.

When the more noble fashion in which Austro-Hungary is willing to pay compensation is also considered, it may be said that there is not the slightest room to doubt that there will be a smooth and complete settlement of the controversy between Vienna and Washington.

Were Mr. Wilson to find on the part of our enemies half so correct an attitude and willingness to compromise as the Austro-Hungarian Government has displayed, differences regarding the method of a successful war would long since have disappeared.

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ONLY TWO BERLIN PAPERS DISCUSS AUSTRIA'S REPLY

Catholic and Conservative Military Organs Praise Burián's Latest Note.

By Associated Press.
BERLIN, via London, Jan. 1.—The newspapers here find the Austro-Hungarian reply to the demands of the United States, concerning the sinking of the steamer Ancona, too delegate a ground to permit of comment. They are undoubtedly influenced in this attitude by a certain desire of the German Government to see the incident smoothed over and avoid complicating the negotiations by injudicious comment which would be likely to stir up ill feeling.

None of the Friday morning papers commented on the note and the afternoon editions displayed some reticence. Only the Catholic Germania and the conservative military organ, Kreuz Zeitung, discuss it at all and their observations are short and restrained. The Germania says:

"We are convinced that this note will make a most excellent impression in the United States and will cause many citizens there to form their own opinion of President Wilson's first note. It may in any case bring the President, too, to the realization that courtesy to the utmost limit and circumspection in judgment belong to the best methods of diplomacy.

Reply Contains Justification.
Baron Burián's reply contains the most brilliant justification for the action against the Ancona which we can imagine. All, even the most extreme demands of humanity are observed in model fashion and the fact that the Austrian officer has been punished despite all his precautions, because he failed to take further into consideration the panic among the passengers due to the Ancona's crew, shows what regard is paid even to the exaggerated viewpoint.

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Were Mr. Wilson to find on the part of our enemies half so correct an attitude and willingness to compromise as the Austro-Hungarian Government has displayed, differences regarding the method of a successful war would long since have disappeared.

May Deprive Germany of Weapon.
The Kreuz Zeitung says: "In its concession that hostile merchantmen not attempting to resist or flee, may not be destroyed without placing those aboard in safety, the note admits that submarines are subjected in war upon commerce to all, and even more than all the restraints imposed on cruisers, to which the nature and mode of combat of submarines is utterly unsuited.

"Austria, in its first note, mentioned the fact that the resulting policy of the board is but a bid for the support of the brewery and saloon interests of the city of St. Louis that we feel constrained to condemn it as a matter of principle.

"We further feel that this policy is in pursuance of a general understanding relating to exclude matters already adopted and in force in the city of St. Louis for the purpose of bartering the power of these officers for support of the political interests, thereby perpetuating the domination of those interests in political affairs and gratifying the ambition of unscrupulous, incapable and unfit public officials.

Principles Are Regulated.
"We repudiate these principles, believing that they are fundamentally wrong and opposed to good government. The Democratic party of St. Louis County will not willingly and without protest become a party to any such policy. The committee, representing the Democracy of St. Louis County, wishes it to be clearly understood that we adhere to the principles of decency, and good government, for which we have contended in the past and are opposed to any compromise in all forms, such as is the necessary outgrowth of a wide-open policy for drams and saloons that although both members of the Excise Board have heretofore been known as Democrats, we are opposed to their methods as being identical with the best interests of the citizens of St. Louis County."

Greek King to Have Operation.
LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Co. from Athens says that King George is expected to arrive on a Greek destroyer from Kavala to perform a slight operation on King Constantine.

Every State to Observe "Baby Week."
WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Plans for a nation-wide observance of "baby week" during the first week of March are rapidly maturing, according to an announcement today by the Federal Children's Bureau. More than 40 communities, representing every state, are making preparations for its observance.

Heal Dermoid.
Dermoid, the skin disease, is a common ailment of the face, especially about the eye, nose and mouth. It is a growth of the skin, and is often very painful. It is caused by a germ, and is often inherited. It is often cured by the use of the Dermoid Cure, which is a powerful medicine, and is sold by all druggists.

Jewish Society Elects St. Louisans.
DENVER, Colo., Jan. 1.—The annual convocation of the Hah Rosh, a Jewish fraternal association, which has been in session here for four days, adjourned last night. Officers elected include Maurice Goldsmith, St. Louis, as president.

COUNTY DEMOCRATS SIR JOHN SIMON OPEN A STATE-WIDE FIGHT ON GOVERNOR TO BRITISH CABINET

Committee Adopts Resolutions Criticising Appointment of Duck.

The Democratic Central Committee of St. Louis County opened upon Governor Major yesterday by adopting resolutions sharply criticizing him for the appointment of Harry M. Duck as member of the Board of Excise Commissioners, and declaring that the wide-open policies adopted by the new commission had for their purpose the winning of the political support of the brewery and saloon interests of St. Louis.

The committee started a state-wide campaign against Mayor by authorizing its secretary to send the resolutions to every Democratic newspaper in the State. The war upon Mayor was precipitated by the fact that the new board, within two hours after Duck was commissioned, granted a license to Tony Biemes, one of the members of the committee, to conduct a saloon in Eureka

PRIEST DENIES HE WAS TO GET FRISCO FEE OF \$100,000

Attorney Gives Out Letter in Which Counsel Says Chairman Assured Him He Would Not Oppose Reorganization Plan as Agreed Upon.

NEW IBERIA CLAIM WAS TO BE SETTLED

\$200,000 Was Still Outstanding in Favor of Yoakum After Receivers Had Reached Agreement With St. Louis Union Trust Co.

Following the publication in yesterday's Post-Dispatch of B. F. Yoakum's statement asserting that former Judge Henry S. Priest was making a personal attack upon him because the failure of the Frisco reorganization plan would knock Priest out of a fee of \$100,000 for legal services to the reorganization committee, Judge Priest gave out for publication a letter which he wrote to Yoakum Dec. 3, and to which he had made several references in his previous statements to the public. Priest also gave out a note written to him Nov. 25 by Yoakum, in which it appeared that Yoakum sought his influence in connection with the settlement of Yoakum's pecuniary liability amounting to \$200,000 in connection with the New Iberia & Northern Railroad deal.

Denies \$100,000 Fee. Judge Priest told a Post-Dispatch reporter that there was no truth in Yoakum's statement that he was making a personal attack upon him because the failure of the Frisco reorganization plan would knock Priest out of a fee of \$100,000, which was to be paid out of an item of over \$6,000,000 set apart in the reorganization plan, for improvements, legal expenses, etc. He said that the amount of his fee had not been fixed, and it was to be what his services were worth to the reorganization committee. Here are the letters:

"Dear Judge—You will remember two or three months ago I spoke to you concerning the New Iberia matter. When you are in New York, I will see you in St. Louis. I will be in Canada the next few days, but in New York next week. With regards, etc." "Nov. 25, 1915." YOKAUM.

"Opposition Futile." Priest's reply was:

"Dec. 3, 1915. My Dear Yoakum—Regarding your pencil memorandum of Nov. 25: "I recall that, after a conversation with you, in which I very seriously explained to you the helplessness of the Frisco shareholders and how utterly futile and disastrous was the plan, you accompanied me a part of the way and requested me to ascertain from them, whether, if you deposited your stock under the plan, they would consent that you should be chairman of the board of the reorganized company and adjust with you a liability of yours of about \$200,000 you still had outstanding in connection with the New Iberia Frisco deal that had been settled by the receivers and the St. Louis Union Trust Co. Further than this, you did not explain the matter to me."

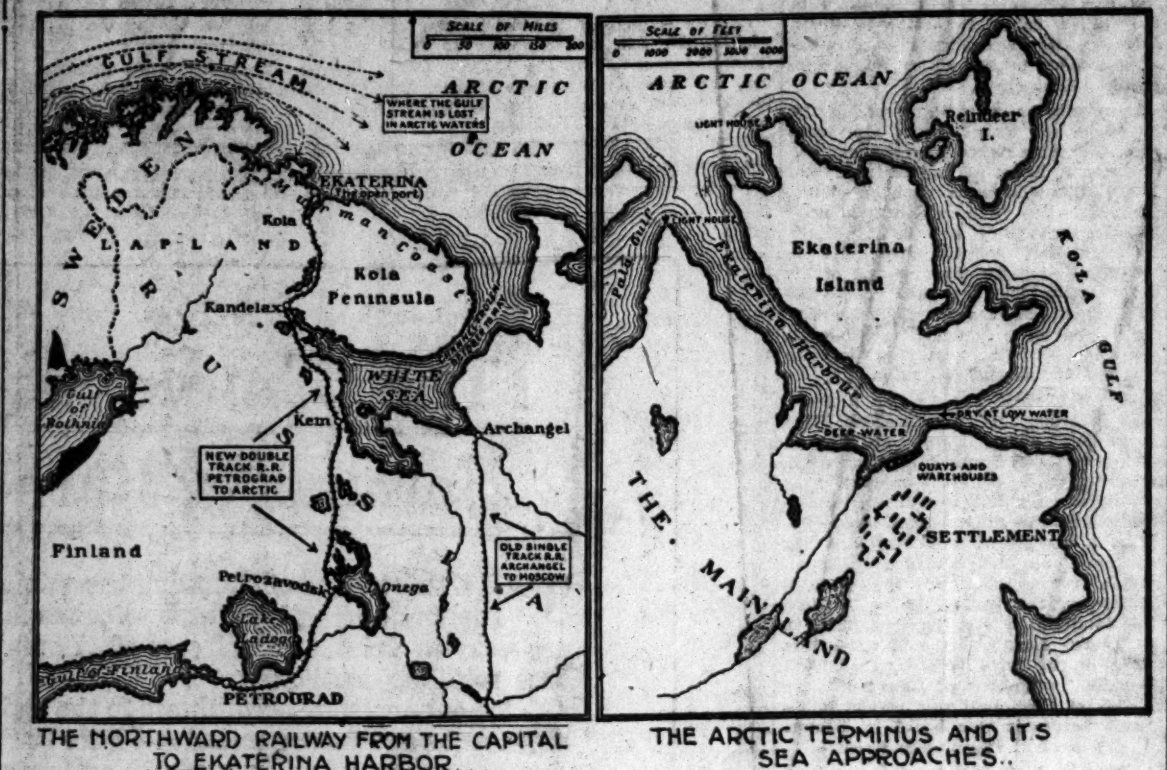
"A few minutes before departing for home you met me by appointment at my hotel, when I told you what I had done and advised you to do the same thing. You replied that I did the right thing, and that you would not oppose the plan, though you did not approve it, chiefly because of the convertibility of income bonds for preferred stock, as this would produce the possibility of getting control of the railroad when the voting trust should be held invalid, as your attorney advised you it would be. I have not seen or heard from you since then."

"After Repeated Conversation." "I have never repeated a word of our conversation to anyone. When last in New York I called to see you and was told that you had gone to Chicago, and when I reached St. Louis I ascertained that you had been here in the meantime and had gone to Chicago with Moses Sale. Mr. Perkins has since said to me that you told him while here that Mr. Sale said his stock to a gentleman in Chicago."

"I infer from what Mr. Sale said he was representing himself at the first hearing that you had told him fully of all the views except the last I had expressed to you as expeditious in seeing better terms for the stockholders with the bondholders. I did not express those expeditious to you for public use, though I did not then, nor do I now, object to a full disclosure of all our talks about Frisco matters. Your attorneys, however, ought not to use a part of them and not permit me to use the other part."

"The first intimation I had that you were disposed to criticize my views in this matter came from Mr. Sale, who told me that you said

Russia Develops at Ekaterina a New Ice-Free Port in the Arctic



THE NORTHWARD RAILWAY FROM THE CAPITAL TO EKATERINA HARBOR. THE ARCTIC TERMINUS AND ITS SEA APPROACHES.

With Proper Railway Connections Completed by Hustling American Engineers, a Steady, Caseless Stream of Supplies and Munitions Will Pour Through This Great Receiving Station Into Petrograd Throughout the Winter.

"I have laid down on you." This was affirmed by Mr. Levinson a few days since. From this I was a bit surprised at the receipt of your note asking to take up and explain to me the New Iberia idea, presumably that I might help you get some relief through the reorganization managers. Personally, you have never paid me one dollar for legal services, and I presume in this matter you want only what I have already given you, friendly help and counsel. From expressions to others about me and my conduct and your course since our last personal interview, I feel that I no longer enjoy your confidence.

Invested Through Friendship. "It was through you, as my friend, that I made the investment in Frisco stock. All of which I now have, that has cost me nearly half a million dollars. In that transaction, without disclosing to me the fact that you made a profit of a quarter of a million dollars, you allowed the stock to go down and down, with full knowledge of the utter bankruptcy of the company, without giving me the slightest warning."

"On the contrary, six months before its failure, you told me that it was earning a dividend on its common stock. I am amazed that in view of all this you would oppose, for your own personal reasons and profit, a plan of reorganization that would give me a slight reprieve for my loss. It is not fair for you to make yourself behind others in this opposing me."

"I have spoken plainly and frankly, to you as I have always done, to you. I do not want to encourage an interview concerning the subject you mention, without letting you know what I understand to be the present attitude of mind towards me. Very respectfully yours,"

"H. S. PRIEST, "Mr. B. F. Yoakum, 71 Broadway, New York City."

PROMINENT NEW YORK LAWYER BECOMES ROMAN CATHOLIC

Albert Barnes Boardman, Former Episcopal Minister, Received into Church by Cardinal Farley.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—Albert Barnes Boardman, a prominent lawyer in this city, until last month a vestryman of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, on Christmas eve was received into the Roman Catholic Church by Cardinal Farley. The ceremony took place at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and former Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, law partner and one of the best known Catholic laymen, was Mr. Boardman's sponsor.

Mr. Boardman had been seriously considering for months this step and had been receiving instructions from the Rev. Father John T. McNicholas of the Church of St. Catherine of Siena.

His conversion, it is believed, in a measure may have been influenced by the death of Mrs. Boardman a few weeks ago.

LEGLESS MAN SHOT IN STREET

Joseph Francis Says He Did Not See Assassin.

Joseph Francis, 37 years old, of 1233 North Sixteenth street, whose legs were amputated at the knee as a result of a railroad accident in 1911, is at the city hospital in a serious condition with a revolver wound in the left thigh.

According to Francis, he was shot while passing 1217 Franklin avenue, on his way home early this morning. Francis says he did not see the person who shot him.

Man Robbed of \$99 in Street. Harry Rausa of 623 Brockmeit place reported to the police that he was held up and robbed of \$99 on Sixteenth street, between Franklin avenue and Morgan street, last night. He said he met a woman in a winery at Fifteenth and Pine streets, and while walking with her on the street, a stranger suddenly appeared and took his money. He said he believed the man was a confederate of the woman.

CHILIAN MARRY MAN. F. U. P. 11 to Ladis Brod & Co., 24 floor, 208 N. 6th st., and get you a diamond ring on easy, edit terms.

FOOD PRICES IN 1914 NEARLY AT HIGH RECORD MARK

Average Exceeded Only in 1912 and 1883 in Last 37 Years, Statistics Bureau Reports.

WAR'S EFFECT NOT SHOWN

Farm Products for the Year Were Higher Than They Had Been for 44 Years.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Food prices in the United States during 1914 were higher than at any time during the last 37 years with the exception of the years 1882, when they were 4 per cent higher than 1914 prices, 1883 when they were on the same level and in 1912 when they were 1 per cent higher. The Bureau of Labor Statistics in its annual bulletin just issued on wholesale prices of commodities reveals that the years from 1880 to 1914 disclosed that in the 35 years food prices were highest in 1884 when they were 76 per cent more than 1914 prices and lowest in 1886 when they were 40 per cent below.

In the years of the Civil War and during a dozen years following, the war prices of all commodities were the highest since 1880 when the first attempt was made at keeping a record of wholesale prices. In 1864 prices of most commodities reached their highest point. Lowest prices were recorded in the years from 1884 to 1886.

Effect of War Not Shown

The effect of the European war on wholesale prices in the United States is not fully disclosed in the report as prices for only the first five months of the year are recorded. Comparison of Civil War prices with those prevailing in this country during the European war therefore is not possible. The Spanish-American war apparently had little effect on wholesale prices as they remained on about the same level as they have been in the period immediately preceding it.

Farm products prices in 1914 were higher than they had been in the last 44 years. As with food prices their highest point was reached in 1884 when 85 per cent more than in 1914 and lowest in 1886 when 50 per cent below.

Clothes and clothing were lower in 1914 than during the previous year and were higher than at any time since 1884, when they were on the same level, except in 1907, 1910 and 1912. Their highest prices were in 1884 when 254 per cent more than 1914 and lowest in 1886 and 1887 when 25 per cent lower.

Fuel and lighting prices were 5 per cent lower in 1914 than in 1912, but were 32 per cent higher than the lowest point reached in 1884, and 120 per cent below the highest point reached in 1885. Metals and metal products were lower than they had been since 1886, being 5 per cent below 1912 prices. Their highest point reached in 1884 when 194 per cent higher than in 1914 and lowest in 1886 when 27 per cent below 1914 prices.

Lumber and building materials were 4 per cent lower than in 1912, 85 per cent lower than in 1884, and higher than they had been since 1886, being 5 per cent below 1912 prices. Their lowest point reached in 1887.

Drugs 6 Per Cent Higher

Drugs and chemicals were 6 per cent higher than in 1912 and higher than they had been in 30 years. They were 20 per cent below their highest point made in 1884 and 25 per cent higher than their lowest prices in 1885.

House furnishings goods were higher than they had been in 20 years, being 25 per cent higher than their lowest prices made in 1885 and 1908, and higher than the highest prices prevailing in 1884.

Prices of all commodities combined were 1 per cent below the prices of 1912 and on the same level as those of 1913. They were lower by 127 per cent than the high price of 1884, and higher by 25 per cent than the lowest prices prevailing in the years of 1886 and 1887.

MINE PRODUCTS IN U. S. SHOW GREAT INCREASE FOR LAST YEAR

Alaska Had Most Prosperous Year in Its History With Output of \$32,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Mining in the United States is in the midst of a great revival. Preliminary estimates of the 1915 production, made public yesterday by the Geological Survey, show large increases over the output of 1914 in nearly all classes of minerals.

Copper mined during the year was valued at about \$24,000,000 more than the 1914 total; iron production increased 38 per cent; apatite increased 25 per cent in quantity and \$85,000,000 in value, and gold production increased \$7,000,000.

Alaska had the most prosperous mining year in its history, with an output worth about \$32,000,000. That is almost \$13,000,000 more than the 1914 value, and about \$9,000,000 above the record year of 1908. Since the first gold was mined in Alaska in 1859, the total production of the precious metal has aggregated \$351,000,000. The United States bought the territory from Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000.

Missouri Scientists Elected.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 1.—Forestation of the Western plains is the primary object of the Middle West Forestry Association, which was organized here last night as an affiliated society of the American Association for Advancement of Science. Dr. Frederick Dunlap, University of Missouri, was elected president. The Mathematics Association of America elected E. B. Hedrick of the University of Missouri president.

DARLING: Now for the minister. Get the diamond engagement ring and white dress. Co., 24 floor, 208 N. 6th st., on credit.

Need of Enforcing Power Behind International Law Problem of War Discussed

BY STERLING E. EDMUNDS, Lecturer on International Law, St. Louis University Law School.

THE BRITISH CABINET, rather than share responsibility for policies he could not approve, recently said that "the United States will not by a mere note maintain the obligations which are put upon them, as parties to international law, which are to prevent breaches of civilization and mitigate the horrors of war," that neutrals are "the executives of international law," and that "if you abolish neutrals, you abolish international law itself."

This sentiment is receiving growing emphasis in the United States under the leadership of such men as ex-President Taft, Elihu Root, Charles W. Eliot and others, who feel that the cause of international peace and order can be effectively served only through a combination against an offender by all of the remaining states, thus supporting the sanction, or enforcing authority, of the law of nations. The weakness of international law lies in the very absence of a formal sanction, and until there is realized "a parliament of man or a confederation of the world," to supply an enforcing power, it will not become pure law.

Modern history is not silent on the practical necessity of supplying such coercive authority by combination and the collective use of force. The march of the allied armies upon Berlin in 1900 is a very recent instance of the use of power to enforce the right and inviolability of law.

But going back a hundred years we find two conspicuous instances, not without value as precedents today, namely: The First and Second Armed Neutralities of 1793 and 1800 respectively. These are the names of two leagues of neutral states formed under the leadership of Great Britain, which crippled the commerce of enemy and neutral alike.

The First Armed Neutrality was called into being with the outbreak of our revolutionary war when England's naval supremacy tyrannized all the seas. Bureaus were placed upon neutrals almost as interior lines as were borne by the American colonies and the French ally. Russia issued a declaration declaring among other principles, that munitions of war and sulphur only are contraband; that enemy goods, other than contraband, in a neutral vessel are not capturable and that a blockade is to be binding upon neutrals must be enforced by the actual presence of warships off the blockade. Sweden and Denmark immediately adhered to the declaration, and with Russia formed a league with the avowed purpose of using such force as was necessary to enforce the principles. Spain, France, Holland, Prussia, Austria and the United States acceded during the year; Portugal joined in 1792 and the two Sicilies in 1793.

Principles Enunciated. The principles enunciated were undoubtedly in advance of the actual law and practice; in fact, they were so far in advance that many of the leading states repudiated them subsequently in their own wars. However, the league accomplished no small amount of good.

WOMAN POISONED BY GAS

Mrs. Lillian Charleville Despondent Because of Illness.

Mrs. Lillian Charleville, 23 years old, of 342 Osage street, an invalid, was taken to the city hospital last night in a serious condition from gas poisoning. She told physicians today that she sent her two children, Kenneth, 5 years, and Dorothy, 6 months old, to relatives. She said she had become despondent because of continued sickness.

Mrs. Charleville was discovered by her husband lying unconscious on the floor in a room with the gas turned on. She has been suffering for the last six months with a nervous disease.

9 NEGROES REPORTED SLAIN

Georgia Poses Also Four Lodge Buildings.

BLAKELY, Ga., Jan. 1.—Following the reported killing of seven negroes yesterday, arising out of trouble between Henry Villages, an overseer and a negro, two more negroes, El Law and his son, "Precious" Law, were reported today to have been slain by possemen.

Four negro lodge buildings in this section were burned last night when it was reported that a lodge book found on a slain negro was said to have shown that the killing of the overseer should be delegated to Grandison Goolby for the overseer's treatment of the negro's son.

B. F. BUSH SUES A RAILROAD

As Receiver He Seeks to Enforce Payment of \$842,000 Notes.

MONROE, La., Jan. 1.—B. F. Bush, as receiver for the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis Iron Mountain Railway companies, through Henry Bernstein, resident general attorney for the system, yesterday filed suit in Federal District Court here against the Texas & Pacific Railway to enforce payment of \$842,000 of promissory notes aggregating \$842,000, together with interest.

The notes became due June 1 last and bear 6 per cent interest. It was stated that the notes are outstanding obligations of the Texas & Pacific and are not secured by mortgage bonds.

CHICAGO FIRE UNDER INQUIRY

Plant Where 6 Died Reported to Have Made War Supplies.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Search for the bodies of the six persons missing in the \$2,000,000 fire which yesterday destroyed the South Chicago plant of the American Lumber Co. was resumed today.

H. G. Clabaugh, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, started an inquiry into the cause of the fire as a result of a report that the company was manufacturing war supplies for the allies.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening news paper in the city which publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

NEW YORK EXPORTS FOR YEAR SHOW \$950,836,233 GAIN

Gold and Silver Imports Increased \$145,790,847 Over 1914 Figures.

DECREASE IN RECEIPTS

\$142,967,300.15 Duties Collected as Against \$165,992,475.71 in Previous Year.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A total gain of \$950,836,233 in merchandise exports, with a decrease of \$24,827,161 in customs receipts for the year 1915 as compared with 1914, is shown in the report of the Collector of the Port of New York. There was an increase of \$33,660,953 in tonnage merchandise exports alone. The increase in imports of 1915 in customs receipts amounted to \$165,992,475.71, while merchandise imports showed an increase of \$216,022.

Figures for the two years follow: Gold and silver: Imports 1914, \$23,172,150; 1915, \$170,987,997; domestic imports, 1914, \$108,812,391; 1915, \$24,946,211; foreign exports, 1914, \$5,435,401; 1915, \$10,230,383. Merchandise: Imports, 1914, \$9,349,232; 1915, \$779,255,211; domestic imports, 1914, \$889,184,136; 1915, \$1,742,514,208; foreign exports, 1914, \$23,881,921; 1915, \$10,501,702. Duties collected: 1914, \$165,992,475.71; 1915, \$142,967,300.15. Total receipts for the year 1914, \$123,672,603.35; 1915, \$114,738,921.42.

Galveston's Exports for 1915 Total \$214,586,368.

Galveston, Tex., Jan. 1.—Exports to foreign countries from the Port of Galveston during the year 1915 amounted to \$214,586,368 in value. Imports during the same period were valued at \$8,383,335. Exports for 1914 totaled \$185,000,538 and imports totaled \$11,619.

The figures show a short of the largest traffic Galveston has handled, and are regarded as satisfactory in view of the disturbed condition in Europe.

Slayer of Three Kills Self.

RAT, N. D., Jan. 1.—Using an iron bar as a weapon, Bruce Parkinson, alias Guy Hall, 21 years old, said to be an escaped prisoner from the Washington State Reformatory, Thursday killed Mrs. A. M. Hart, 42 years old, by whom he had been employed, and her two sons, 9 and 12 years old, at the Hart farm home near here, and yesterday killed himself after disclosing his crime to two of Mrs. Hart's daughters. He left a note asking to be forgiven, and claiming to be insane.

Seattle's Waterborne Commerce Increases \$102,700,000.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 1.—The waterborne commerce of Seattle in 1915 increased \$102,700,000 over 1914, according to figures made public today. For 1914, the import and export commerce amounted to \$254,000,000, compared with \$151,300,000 in 1914. A big factor in the increase was the development of trade in Russia, many millions of dollars worth of war supplies having been shipped from here direct to Vladivostok.

Newport News Exports for Year \$86,064,000. Against \$63,200,214 in 1914. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 1.—Exports from Newport News during 1915 were more than 10 times those of the previous year. The 1915 total was \$86,064,000, against a 1914 total of \$8,200,214. Imports decreased from \$1,479,935 in 1914 to \$1,308,704.

"MY BOY'S COLD WAS GROWING WORSE

Then I Gave Him Father John's Medicine and Now He Is Well Again."

The father of these little boys writes: "I have a son five years old who had a cold and it left him with a cough, and the doctor told me that the cold left him with lung trouble. A friend told me to try Father John's, and I did, and that is seven weeks ago and the cough has left him and he is getting fat. I write this letter to help some other little one that is sick like my son was."

(Signed) Edward Sipe, 3025 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Father John's Medicine is safe for all the family, because it does not contain alcohol or dangerous drugs, but is all pure and wholesome nourishment.—ADV.

See the New Home of the Post-Dispatch a Beautiful and Exclusive Rotogravure Tomorrow Jan. 2d.

GERMAN SERVIAN BASE IS RUN ON A BUSINESS SYSTEM

Correspondent Finds General Headquarters of Mackensen Well Organized.

MUD PRINCIPAL TOPIC

Why Ox Is Better Than Horse in Work in Gumbo—Attitude Towards Neutral Opinion.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
A TOWN IN SERVIA, Dec. 3.—A general headquarters in the field of the German army resembles closely the management of a large business. The officers are branch managers in uniform, and the private soldiers take the place of employees about the office. A general headquarters is purely an administrative office constantly organizing and reorganizing.

War on a scale such as the European struggle has reached becomes a business. General headquarters is an aggregate of trained managers and workers. Such is the impression one gains as the general headquarters of Field Marshal von Mackensen of the Austro-Hungarian-German forces in Servia. In this establishment everything moves noiselessly, positively.

The Associated Press correspondent spent two hours at the base headquarters in question. The captain in charge presided in an inner office. Several non-commissioned officers sat at tables in an outer room. The brusque demeanor towards subordinates with which the German officer has been associated was absent. Several officers wanted wheel transportation.

"Sorry, sir! None available at this moment," the sergeant said when he was asked for a wagon. The officer turned to him.

"Very sorry! Have no wagons here just now," said the base chief, in a friendly tone, which, for all of its warmth, told the other that the information given by the sergeant should have sufficed.

Horses in the Cellar.
A Major entered. He had been sent from Berlin to superintend the harvest of the grapes which were on the verge of rotting on the hillsides, but whose juice would be welcome to the wounded in the hospitals. It seemed that he had caused a large cellar to be cleared for the barrels. During the night a cavalry organization had needed shelter for its horses and had used the cellar. The Major was indignant.

"That will happen," said the Captain. "Get the cellar cleaned again and then we'll station a guard there."

But the Major did not have men enough to gather the grapes.

"Very well! Ask Berlin to send you a hundred or so of landsturm men from some town in the Palatinate or along the Rhine."

The campaign in Servia has been disagreeable enough to have soured the disposition of anybody. Rains have fallen constantly. Everybody rejoices when the mud is only ankle-deep. Roads are called bad only when the slush runs into the top-boots.

Horse and the Ox.

Conversation at table in the mess started and ended with mud. Somebody wanted to know why oxen were better than horses as draft animals on muddy gumbo roads.

"Simple," explained the train officer. "When the horse steps into stiff mud, its hoof remains as big when it is pulled out as it was when set down. The quid, meanwhile, has closed over the hoof, and every time the animal must exert a pull of about ten pounds to get its foot out. With the ox it is different, because the

French Lecturer and Daughter Here in Interest of Alsace



THE REV
STUART L.
ROUSSEL
AND HIS DAUGHTER
MLLE. BLANCHE
ROUSSEL.

hoof, being cloven, opens on the downward motion and closes on the upward motion. It is smaller when pulled out than it was when set down. In addition, the weight of the body is better distributed in the ox."

The officer had never before moved anything by means of oxen. But a few days' contact with the animal made him theoretically and practically an expert in the handling of ox teams.

Away from their duties the German officers proved most agreeable companions. Everybody seemed glad to be under a roof and have a meal before him and a glass of Munich beer and a cigar in prospect.

Opinion of Neutrals.
They were not tired of the war, it seemed. The job in hand would be thoroughly done, they said. The opinion of the neutral public and press did not bother them any more, since, as they felt, Germany and her allies could not do anything to please the neutrals.

"We depend upon ourselves," said a Colonel. "And while we value the opinion of strangers, we have valued them too much in Germany in recent years. We have come to the point where we don't care, because caring on our part has not helped us any. If the world chooses to believe we are barbarians, then the world must, and no doubt will, please itself. But I say that it cannot influence our action or the outcome of the war when people call us bad names. We have our faults, no doubt, enough of them, in fact, but we also have our good qualities and the right to defend ourselves by all the means admissible in modern warfare."

As the Colonel spoke the hum of conversation ceased. Heads about the table nodded silent approval.

"The opinion of prejudiced neutrals be damned," said a young Lieutenant, who thus recorded what may be looked upon as the extreme view held in the German army on this subject.

To Prevent the Grip.
Colds cause Grip-Laxative Bromo Quinine removes the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. Grove's signature on box. 35c.

ALSACE EAGER TO BE FRENCH AGAIN, LECTURER ASSERTS

Rev. Stuart L. Roussel Personally Investigated Reconquered Districts.

French flags that had not seen the light of day for 40 years were unfurled from nearly every house top throughout the reconquered portion of Alsace upon its occupation by French troops, according to the Rev. Stuart L. Roussel of the "Union Nationale des Eglises Reformees Evangeliques de France," who is in St. Louis to deliver a series of lectures upon the French Huguenots, Alsace and the War.

The flags had been hidden from German eyes in the homes of the French families, the preacher said, and were the best evidence of the eagerness of the Alsacians to come again under the dominion of France. Dr. Roussel obtained special permission from the Minister of War of France to visit the reconquered districts of France to talk with the people. When the German took possession of Alsace and Lorraine, at the close of the War of 1870, they issued an edict that the French language should be suppressed, and should not be taught again in the schools.

Dr. Roussel is accompanied by his daughter, Mlle. Blanche Roussel, who in Alsatian costume, will sing some of the characteristic folk songs of Alsace.

Visited America Last Winter.
"I made a tour of the United States last winter, in the interest of our churches," Dr. Roussel said to a Post-Dispatch reporter at the Jefferson Hotel. "Everywhere I was asked the question: 'What of Alsace? Does it want to return to the dominion of France?' In order to answer the question authoritatively, I sought permission from the War Department to visit the reconquered territory and talk with the people."

"Everywhere I went I found the evidence of loyal devotion to France. The old French aristocracy all spoke French, but the younger people spoke nothing but German. The Alsacians are of French blood, and have always dreamed of the day when they would come again under the protection of the French flag."

"One of the first things done in the reconquered territory was to re-establish French schools. 'La Premiere Classe' in French in reconquered Alsace was as interesting and touching as 'La Derniere Classe,' as described by Daudet in his wonderful classic. One of the most interesting things I saw during my visit to Alsace was the classes singing French songs with German accent."

Schools Get Hidden Flags.
"My daughter will sing several songs written by Theodore Botrel, the most popular writer of folk songs in France. He was appointed singer to the French army. He went everywhere in the trenches singing to the soldiers. When he entered Alsace, he said, he found that the trees in the forests, the hills and the mountains were all speaking French."

"I visited the schools where the prizes, sent from all parts of France, were distributed to the children. Many of the flags presented to them were those which had been taken from hiding places where they had been treasured during the 40 years of German occupation."

"The French are occupying strategically important positions in Alsace, although the reconquered territory is not large. One of the reasons why the French had not pushed their way further into Alsace is because they do not want to have the villages destroyed. When the French army is in readiness for its great movement the Germans will be swept out of Alsace. But the French have not forgotten the fate of Rheims. After they recaptured the city from the Germans it was destroyed by German

ZACH SHOWS SKILL AS PROGRAM MAKER 'IN NEW YEAR BILL

Tenor and Symphonic Poem by Harvard Instructor Have Initial Hearing.

By RICHARD L. STOKES.
A occasional comments in the Boston newspapers prove, memories still linger there of Max Zach's canniness as a program-maker, during his years of service as assistant director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. That his hand has not lost its cunning in this respect was demonstrated in yesterday's Symphony Orchestra program at the Odeon, to be repeated tonight, the pair of concerts being in the nature of a "Happy New Year" greeting to the music lovers of the city.

The program had a threefold distinction. It presented for the first time in this city the dramatic tenor of the Metropolitan Opera Company who has been hailed as a second Jean de Reszke—Edoardo Ferrati-Fontana; it afforded the first performance anywhere of a new symphonic poem, "The Parting of Lauro and Guinevere," by Edward Burlingame Hill, instructor of music at Harvard University, and it included a performance of Tchaikovsky's giant "Mandragora," which came near being the best thing the orchestra has ever done. The concluding number was Dvorak's masterpiece of rollicking merriment, the "Carnival" overture, Opus 92.

Tenor Scores, Though Hoarse.
Signor Ferrati-Fontana, who has, perhaps, been overworking at the Metropolitan, and in his engagements as guest artist with the Chicago and Pavlowa Grand Opera Companies, was about as hoarse as a singer can be and still use his voice, and the consciousness of his hoarseness caused a natural attack of nervousness at the first. Yet few artists have received so enthusiastic an acclamation at the Odeon as rewarded his singing.

His first number was the universally known, but perennially beautiful aria, "Celeste Aida," from Verdi's "Aida." Tenors complain of this taxing song that it comes at the beginning of the opera, before they have an opportunity to "warm up" their voices by other singing, and Ferrati-Fontana, by choosing it as his initial selection, added this handicap to the others he was carrying.

The singer withheld his voice as much as possible, saving it for the climax of the aria; but even then its beautiful timbre and and velvety sweetness and savour, especially in the brilliant register, were obvious to every listener.

And the climax was well worth waiting for. He pealed out the high B-flats with a glorious resonance that had an electrical effect, and caused hundreds of the audience to smile at one another in deep satisfaction, as if to say: "Here at last is that rarest of voices, a true dramatic tenor."

Although in places the strain on the soloist's voice was distressing to hear, these defects were overlooked for the sake of his beauties, and the applause was so tumultuous that he was compelled to return to the stage a half dozen times to bow his acknowledgments.

Superb in Carmen Number.
His second number was the equally well-known "Flower Song" of Don Jose in "Carmen," and here the singer's superb mastery of his art was even more evident. There was such exquisite command of emotional shading, such tenderness of feeling and such dramatic fire, as to give the illusion that it was an extemporized performance, and that a real Carmen must be present to inspire the outpouring of vocal passion.

But Ferrati-Fontana really reached the magnitude of song in his encore. Unlike his distinguished wife, Marguerite Matzenauer, prima donna contralto of the Metropolitan, who offered a trivial ballad as her extra number at a concert earlier in the season, and because of criticism refused to sing any encore.

shell fire. Strassburg would meet the same fate if the French captured it now.

Preached in Rheims Catacombs.
"I visited Rheims and saw the destruction there. I preached to members of my denomination in the catacombs of Rheims, our church there having been destroyed by German shells."

Dr. Roussel was sent as a delegate from France to the United States to make an appeal for aid for the French Huguenot churches, numbering about 700. These churches were thrown upon their own resources about 10 years ago, upon the separation of church and state in France, and are suffering severely from the effects of the war, he says.

Dr. Roussel will preach at 11 a. m. tomorrow at the Washington and Compton Presbyterian Church, and at 3:30 p. m. Tuesday he will deliver a lecture, in French, before L'Alliance Francaise, at 8 p. m. Tuesday he will speak at the residence of Mrs. Robert Stuart, 4088 Lindell boulevard. Wednesday night he will lecture at the First Presbyterian Church, Sarah street and Washington avenue, and Thursday night, at the Union Avenue Christian Church. He will also deliver a lecture at Mary Institute. His lectures will be illustrated by views, some of which he took on his visit to the trenches.

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Good location, no competition,
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at all at the second concert, Ferrati-Fontana proffered one of the biggest and most difficult of tenor arias, "Ridi Pagliacci," from "I Pagliacci." All is said when one concludes that there is only one singer in America who could perhaps have improved upon Ferrati-Fontana's interpretation, and that is the incomparable Caruso himself.

Was Formerly Physician.
Ferrati-Fontana has had an unusual career. He was educated as a physician and was for some years employed in the Italian consular service in South America. He loved singing as an amateur, and his talents at length led him to enter light opera.

A connoisseur in Rome persuaded him to study for grand opera six years ago, and three years later he made a sensational debut at the Metropolitan. The critics exclaimed that he struck that institution "like an electric shock," and he has since been regarded as a serious rival of Caruso.

It is a significant fact that Hill had not only for the splendor of his voice itself, but for the intelligence and artistic sense with which he uses it. He is today under the care of a physician, with the hope that his voice will be in normal condition for tonight's concert.

In affording its premiere to Hill's symphonic poem, based on Stephen Phillips' verses, Director Zach gave another instance of his sympathy with ultra-modern music, and his enterprising friendliness to American composers. It is a significant fact that Hill had not traveled all the way from Boston, which considers itself the musical Athens of the United States, to hear his composition for the first time in St. Louis. Last year the Boston critics were up in arms because the "New England" symphony of Edgar Stillman Kelley of Cincinnati was played in St. Louis before it was heard in Boston.

His First Symphonic Poem.
This was Hill's first essay in the symphonic poem form, his previous compositions having been songs, chorals and especially ballet music for pantomimes, and he is the first to admit that "The Parting of Lauro and Guinevere" owes a considerable debt to Richard Strauss and the modern French composers.

His composition proved to be a brilliant achievement of program music, not quite as advanced as the work of Schoenberg and Stravinsky, but still novel enough to strike with pungency upon the ears of those accustomed to the harmonies of the classic composers. He can write music that is highly dramatic, such as that describing the entrance of Lauro and Guinevere, and he is the first to admit that "The Parting of Lauro and Guinevere" owes a considerable debt to Richard Strauss and the modern French composers.

On the other hand, the poem sometimes lacked coherence, but this is a fault to be expected in a first attempt at the big orchestral forms, and one that Hill will, no doubt, remedy in his next works. As he is still a young man, and has undoubted talent and skill, his

future compositions will be awaited with eagerness.
Tchaikovsky's music to Byron's poem, "Mandragora," sprang into instant popularity at its first hearing in this city two years ago, and is today one of the greatest favorites of symphony audiences. Its performance yesterday by Director Zach and his musicians was completely worthy of the music itself, and praise could go little farther.

San on Export of Medical Books.
LONDON, Jan. 1.—According to information received by the Foreign Office, the Prussian Minister of War has forbidden the export of books on medical subjects.

Breaks Glass in Street Car With Flat.
The eagerness of Edgar E. Nichol of 2146 Oregon avenue, a grain merchant, to get out of a Tower Grove street car last night, resulted in his arrest after he had broken the glass in the door with his flat, and cut his hand and finger. His injuries were dressed at the city dispensary. The railway company did not insist upon prosecuting him, and he was released.

Steamer Lost Off Scilly Islands.
MADRID, Jan. 1.—News was received here today of the loss off the Scilly Islands of the steamer Miguel Benlliure, in a storm. There were 42 members of the crew.

Pneumonia Kills 50 a Day in Chicago.
CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—Pneumonia has resulted in 50 deaths in Chicago within the last four days, according to reports to the Health Department today. The epidemic of la grippe has assumed alarming proportions. Hospitals report that they are filled to capacity and operating with insufficient forces because of the large number of nurses among the ill.

Boas-Gould Removed to 510 Olive St.
Mailing lists, facsimile letters, addressing

The Employees of Famous & Barr Co.

TAKE this means of thanking the public for its loyal support during 1915 which has made this the banner year in volume of sales of St. Louis' biggest and best retailing institution.

To enhance our helpfulness to the shopping public, six months ago we organized AN EFFICIENCY CLUB for the purpose of studying ways and means of making for greater efficiency and to be of more genuine usefulness to our patrons and our employers.

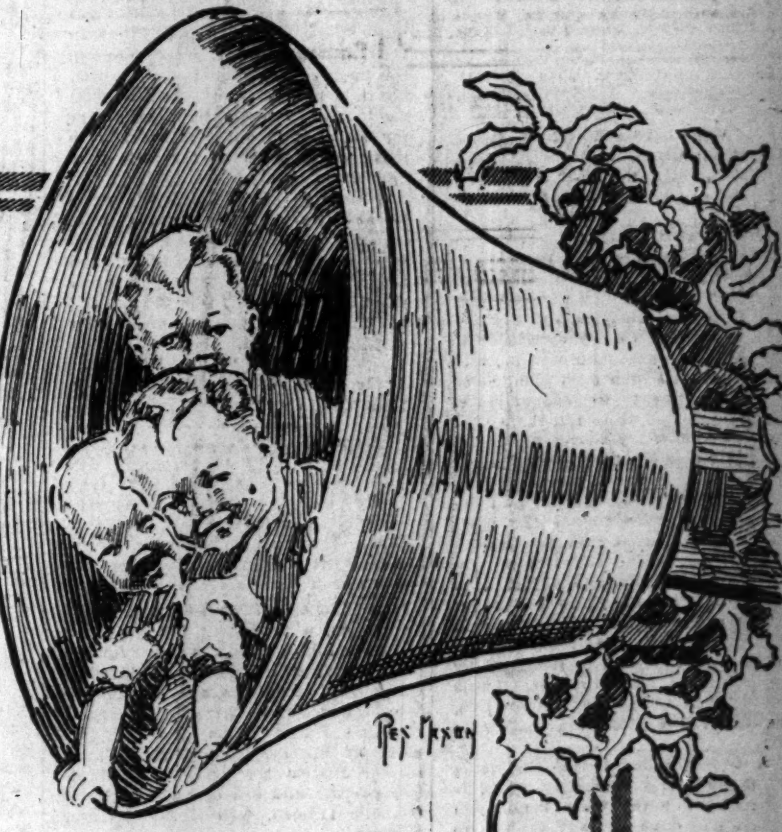
We are proud to be identified with this wonderful institution and ask your co-operation in helping us secure a volume of business amounting to

\$12,000,000 in 1916

That's our slogan for the new year, which we trust will be brimful of happiness to one and all.

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Mothers—
The
Pevely
Baby



Wishes You and Your Baby

A Happy
New Year
PEVELY MILK
"The Best Milk"

Our New Year's Wish

For 1916 we wish you much happiness and prosperity. We thank you for your good will, as expressed in your many favors of the past, and hope that we may prove of even greater service to you during the new year.

See Sunday's Papers for
Announcement Regarding Our
January Sale of White
and Our Display of New
Apparel and Millinery
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ST. LOUIS COOPERAGE CO.
We make barrels
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See our Next Week's Ad.
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For Sale, All Thickness Walnut
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Can make quick mill shipments on
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Twin City Road Building and Farm
15, 25, 40, 60 horsepower at the draw
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St. Louis and sold all over the
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Per Ton in Full Loads.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT AND
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Offices:
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We will take great pleasure in
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New and Old—SAFE FUEL
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BIG WAVE OF PROSPERITY PROMISED FOR ST. LOUIS, COMMERCIAL ZONE IN 1916

Indications Are That Orders Will Pour Into
Merchants, Manufacturers, Jobbers and
Everyone in All Kinds of Business
in Missouri Territory.

ON this day, Jan. 1, 1916, every concern in St. Louis, concerns in every other city throughout the United States, and in fact throughout the world, the books for 1915 have been closed. There may be some cities in some states and there may be some governments in some countries that will show a loss for the year of 1915, but from information gathered by reporters for the Post-Dispatch there is every reason to believe that extremely few firms in St. Louis have found the annual balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

There is every indication that business will be on a boom, more especially in St. Louis than almost anywhere else, during 1916. It is ahead of the other. They run so closely neck and neck in their respective volumes of business. It is possible that the distribution of groceries in 1916 may have a shade better of it so far as profits are concerned at the beginning of 1917, over the year 1915. The reason for this is that the volume of business in the grocery line is so large that it is not likely to be badly affected by the war. The packing of goods, whether shipped within domestic territory or to foreign countries, necessitates care and precision in the making and general arrangement of the packages at hand.

Anyone who has read the news from day to day is well aware of the big demand that there is, not only by local manufacturing companies, but by the belligerents in Europe for oil. It is in such a demand by the warring companies that all kinds of substitutes, it is reported in news dispatches, have been resorted to in order to get anything like an adequate supply in European countries. There is a free distribution of oil and its by-products in the United States, but prices offered in the export trade as inducements have been so great that all oil dealers are virtually working day and night in order to keep up with the requests that are made upon them.

Railroads Picking Up.
After a long siege of dull business the various railroads that haul to and from St. Louis are enjoying what some of the heads of various departments regard as an opening to all kinds and all branches of improved business. Through recent action on the part of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission as well as the Missouri State Board, freight rates as well as passenger rates in certain zones have been materially advanced, thus promising millions of more dollars to the treasuries of these respective railroads within the coming year. It is an old saying among railroad managers that when the hauling is good and the prices are right there is no better indication of general prosperity.

With the railroad prosperity is included that of chemicals, and wood preservation, staves and barrels manufacturing, the marble industry, boot and shoe patterns, wagon making and clothing. All of these are being shipped in every direction from the St. Louis center and help bring in substantial revenues to the various railroads.

The railroads are also enjoying additional business through the brewery and liquor industry.

Coal and Coke Business.
The coal and coke business will also enjoy widespread prosperity. The busier the manufacturing plants are in St. Louis, the busier will be the coal, coke and wood business. All of the big and little plants in the city, it is said, will need considerable more fuel during the year 1916 than they did in 1915. The coal and coke business began to pick up in the latter part of the summer, dealers say, and progressed with renewed energy until up to the present time it threatens to break all records within the near activity in the coal and coke business means that hundreds and hundreds of extra laborers are being employed in order to keep pace with the demands made upon the various companies. The activity, of course, extends into the coal region of Illinois and Virginia and elsewhere, from which railroads, making a terminus in the St. Louis group, reap a harvest when business is booming in manufacturing lines.

Within the past few years many concerns in and about St. Louis have changed their method in the operating plants of steam to electricity. Each succeeding month new firms are taken out of the steam column as a means of power and added to that of the electrically equipped plants.

Experts who have looked over various plants in St. Louis that are operated by either steam or electricity give it as their opinion that sooner or later electricity will be used almost entirely in all of the big manufacturing concerns in St. Louis, but in every other city. They declare that with each year there is more interest shown in this particular line of public utilities than in almost any other.

Gas a Big Feature.
Gas is becoming a big feature in St. Louis, both in the manufacturing concerns, as well as in the home. Hardly a home is built in St. Louis in these days without provision being made for gas stoves, both for cooking and heating purposes. Every new home that is built is a big improvement advertised in gas stoves and all kinds of gas appliances, all of which indicate that scientists and economists are continually at work in this branch of industry.

Under the caption of carpentry in general and the making of staves, blades and doors in particular, it is expected that there will be a big boom in the way of increased business that must necessarily follow the advanced guard of commercial activity. It is stated on good authority that more men have been employed in the branch of the wood industry than in any other; more commercial buildings are being put up and more houses being erected or planned for within the past few months than in any other season for a year or more.

BUSTER BROWN SHOES
FOR ALL BOYS AND GIRLS
Made in St. Louis
BROWN SHOE COMPANY, Inc.
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Year after year an unbroken record of progress is made by the
CENTRAL STATES
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
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Admitted Assets, \$1,074,877.54.
A conservative Home Company that ranks high in Security, in Bonanza, in Surplus and in Liberal Treatment of its Policy Holders.
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"AN INDUSTRIAL FACTOR."
Drovers' National Bank
Deposits Solicited.
Interest Paid on Savings Accounts and Bankers' Balances.
East St. Louis, Ill.

The Carbolineum Famine is Now Passed
WE CAN FURNISH 500,000 GALLONS AND MORE
It is made in America—by Americans, and for Americans.
It is "C-A-WOOD-PRESERVER" (Carbolineum-America)—the only Wood Preserver that holds with a quality affidavit guaranteeing you superiority.
C-A-WOOD-PRESERVER COMPANY, Inc.
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Resources Over \$2,000,000
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Capital, \$100,000 Total Resources, \$1,700,000.00
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Now is the time
to make a trip to Eastern Oklahoma and see just where your opportunity lies.
The price of good, rich land in Eastern Oklahoma is so low that you can own a farm without investing much money or mortgaging the place. The land will raise as big or bigger crops than you are now raising, and you will get better prices for your produce. Tell me where you want to go and I'll plan your trip, and tell you about the low homesteaders' extension favor, of the first and third Tuesdays of each month.
I will also send you our free booklet, "Write today."
W. H. HOCKADAY, Colonization Agent, 1521 Railway Exchange, St. Louis, Mo.

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WIRE ROPE
A. LESCHEN & SONS ROPE CO.
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Farmers & Merchants Trust Co.
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Capital and Surplus, \$190,000
We pay 4% on Savings Accounts.

A Power in Development
Illinois State Bank
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A Savings Account with us is a start toward independence.
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Electrotype Co.
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Prompt Deliveries Everywhere
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WHOLESALE LIQUORS
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Convince Yourself
We extend the public a cordial invitation to inspect our plant from beginning to end.
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Packers of
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The
Maintains a thoroughly equipped Industrial Department, which keeps in constant touch with every plant along its lines and thoroughly ferrets out every fact that would make it competent to point out to any line of business the one best location.
If you contemplate the establishment of a new industry or a branch of an old, consult us.
W. V. POWELL, Industrial Commissioner,
1740 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis.

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Van Dyke
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Wholesale Wine & Liquor Dealers
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BREWERS OF HIGH-GRADE
Bottled Beer
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Barnett, Haynes & Barnett

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HUMMEL MFG. CO.
Makers of Sheet Iron Products,
Tank, Stacks, Repairs.
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BOTTLED IN BOND
FULL QUART, 80c PROOF
THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO.
305-307 S. SEVENTH ST.

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SAVING of labor, increase of output and greater convenience are some of the many advantages of gas fuel for manufacturing purposes. Gas is applicable in every manufacturing plant where fuel is required in small or large quantities. Give us an opportunity to prove, without obligation to you, that Gas is the superior of every other fuel for manufacturing purposes.
Commercial Department

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Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER, Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
219-212 N. Broadway.

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Daily and Sunday, one year, \$10.00
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BY CARRIER IN ST. LOUIS AND SUBURBS, \$5.00
month, \$1.00
Remit either by postal order, express money order
or St. Louis exchange.
Entered at postoffice, St. Louis, Mo., as second-class
matter.

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory polity.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

Post-Dispatch

Circulation

First 6 months, 1915:

Sunday 350,066
Only
Daily 204,479
Average

Equalled Only by
FOUR SUNDAY Newspapers
in the UNITED STATES

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

Work of the Provident Association.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The board of directors of the St. Louis Provident Association takes this opportunity of thanking the Post-Dispatch for the publicity given the association during the past year, and wishes it and its many readers a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

The co-operation of the press has been a material aid to the Provident Association in caring for thousands of persons during the year just closed. The work of the association depends upon generous St. Louisans and the press for its continuous success, as an efficient means of helping the sick, those without employment, those too young or too old to work and those rendered destitute by other unavoidable misfortune. The Post-Dispatch and the citizens of St. Louis have assisted in this work that the association faces with confidence of another year of success in relieving distress and destitution and in causing the poor to have a new vision of life and a better realization of their own possibilities.

The contributions of the past year have been used in supplying fuel, clothing, groceries, medicines, and in some instances to pay rent. A number of families have been dependent upon the Provident Association for some time and require weekly assistance. Other families need but temporary help. The object of the association is to assist the poor in changing their condition from one of dependency to self-support, as well as to relieve distress and suffering. The plan has proven a success.

The association, together with the thousands of persons assisted through publicity given by the Post-Dispatch, join in again wishing you and your readers a Prosperous and Happy New Year.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The St. Louis Provident Association.

The "Little Sisters" Are Thankful.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
The Little Sisters of the Poor return their very sincere thanks to their kind friends and benefactors who during the past year have so generously contributed to the support of so many aged people under their care.

Most earnestly wishing all a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR.

The City Should Clean Side Walks.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Referring to snow on sidewalks: Why don't our lawmakers repeal that ordinance which causes the arrest or summons of 287 of our otherwise peaceful citizens, when everybody knows that there are at least 10,000 violations of same? Why make a mark of the few? This seems to be legislation by oppression. The unknown address or ownership of a vacant house or lot does not excuse or exempt the violator. The argument applies to the weed cutting law as well. F. T. (The Post-Dispatch believes that the city should clean up its sidewalks as it does off downtown streets. But with the law as it is, it is the duty of citizens to do this cleaning and the law should be impartially enforced.—Ed. Post-Dispatch.)

Substitute for Gasoline.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Is there not someone with enough of brains that can find a substitute for gasoline which would sell for 10c a gallon? There is a fortune waiting someone who can do this. As there must be something done at once, let someone get busy. P. K. (Denatured alcohol is used extensively in Europe as a substitute for gasoline. It is cheaper there than here, being manufactured from many waste substances.—Ed. Post-Dispatch.)

Act of Kindness for Marie Moentmann.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
Reading in your Sunday paper of the many who have responded to the call for Miss Moentmann in her terrible affliction, I would like to mention what was done in a certain large millinery house in the vicinity of Eleventh street and Washington avenue. Several of the ladies employed purchased a very fine five-pound box of candy; they refilled it at 10 cents a chance or three for 25 cents, just among the employees. It soon grew, the members of the firm, heads of departments, down to the youngest boy, even outside friends were anxious to do their share, and \$34 were taken by a committee to the hospital and presented to Miss Moentmann on Saturday, Dec. 18. Reading has been published of this and it only came to my notice by accident. I think it well to have it known so others may follow suit. MRS. L. C. PAR. 3391A W.

LOCAL PROGRESS IN 1915.

The year just closed was not one of great achievements in those improvements for the good of St. Louis, Missouri and the Middle West for which the Post-Dispatch fought, but gratifying progress along certain lines was made.

Early in the year the State Legislature adjourned after a most profitless session. The Post-Dispatch had urged a Workmen's Compensation law, a revision of court procedure, the creation of a Missouri Land Bank for the benefit of the farmers, the abolition of convict labor, a State-wide mothers' pension law, a law to prohibit nepotism, a law to insure the removal of the School Board from political domination, a law for home rule in police and excise affairs, a Municipal Courts bill, and a bill to create the "Outer Park" system for St. Louis.

With the exception of a bill fixing a date for the abolition of contract prison labor, and the Land Bank bill, the Legislature failed to enact these much-needed laws. The Land Bank bill was passed in a defective state, so that the initiative has had to be invoked to bring it before the people. The other laws mentioned constitute a program still to be worked for.

The Post-Dispatch made a long and strenuous fight for the Parkway, exposing fraud in the lists procured by the opposition, and making clear the great benefit of the plan to the city. This also is a basis for a future campaign "for improvements which will place St. Louis on the progressive plane of competing cities.

The work for prison reform made some headway. The Post-Dispatch brought to light the fact that "convict peonage" was a source of enormous profits to the contractors. It demanded and still demands legislation providing that such profits be used in part to support prisoners' families, in part as wages to the convicts themselves, and in part for the erection of a much-needed new State prison. But the chief end to be attained in Missouri is the complete abolition of prison contract labor.

In the city election, the Post-Dispatch, following its custom, named nine candidates whose records showed them to be unfit for the Board of Aldermen. Every one of these was heavily scratched.

Just before the election, acting on information in its possession, the Post-Dispatch brought to the attention of Mayor Kiel and the Prosecuting Attorney's office facts tending to show that Frederick, the Republican candidate for Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, was absolutely unfit. The authorities took no action. Frederick was elected, and is now in the penitentiary. The Post-Dispatch was the instrument in exposing this scandal, publishing the first and most comprehensive news on the matter.

Among other mischievous legislation defeated by publicity through the Post-Dispatch was a bill purporting to regulate liquor, but which denied the voters the right to the referendum; and a bill denying to Missouri cities their existing right to control their own water, light and gas plants.

With a great increase in State revenue, the Board of Equalization, the State Auditor with the support of the Attorney-General illegally deducted from the school fund \$514,503, to make up a supposed deficit. The Post-Dispatch thoroughly exposed this misuse of office and a court decision compelled the authorities to restore the money to the school fund, where it belonged.

A scandal in the Water Department, brought to light by the Post-Dispatch, showing that officials were using city money illegally, induced the Mayor to order a complete audit of the books.

Other notable achievements were the victory for St. Louis in the fight for the Democratic Convention and the awakening of the merchants to the need for docks for St. Louis, to restore river traffic. The Post-Dispatch was one of the first and heaviest subscribers to the convention fund. And it brought about the creation of the City Waterways Commission and aroused the merchants to the importance of a revival of river traffic, which is now in a fair way to be realized, through the creation of municipal docks during the coming year. St. Louis is at last awake to its need with regard to the waterway system.

Among Post-Dispatch regular, annual achievements, through the co-operation of its readers, it is gratifying to be able to record that the Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund and the Christmas Fete were both splendidly successful. While the year-long fight, in legislative, political and other fields went on day by day and week by week, the Post-Dispatch, as required by its platform, led its readers in sympathy and practical work for the relief of the poor and afflicted of the city. It has fought for progress and reform, has refused to tolerate injustice or corruption, and has remained devoted to the public welfare.

AT A CRITICAL STAGE.

Not many quarrels nowadays have that "let-the-galled-jade win"—stage which the Youkum-Priest controversy has already reached, but before the war it used to be accounted the stage immediately preceding coffee and pistols for two.

NEW YORK'S UTILITY BOARD DISGRACED.

Edward E. McCall, President of the Public Service Commission for the City of New York, was removed for cause by Gov. Whitman. A committee of inquiry sitting in the recess of the Legislature showed that he had been ineligible from the day of his appointment because of his ownership of utility stock.

The committee was about to take up the reasons which have impelled Commissioner G. V. S. Williams to obstruct doggedly any reduction of Brooklyn's exorbitant rate of 95 cents a thousand for gas, when that official sent his resignation to the Governor. But the committeemen are still or the trail of many irregularities reflecting on Commissioner Wood and have disclosed some startling facts.

The manner in which suspicions have been confirmed by the inquiry shows that the inferences drawn by the public when bodies having the large powers of this board begin the pursuit of devious ways and reach curious decisions justified by neither facts nor logic are generally sound. But the idea of a special commission to regulate utilities is not affected by the disgrace and loss of public confidence incurred by the original board of this character as it has been constituted in recent months. The personnel of the body is brated rapidly after G. V. Hughes went

out of office. The lesson is that when the places on these boards begin to be used to pay political debts, impaired integrity and efficiency and even scandal may at once be expected.

McCall was replaced by Mr. Strauss and if present and prospective vacancies are filled with men of the same standard the board will be speedily rehabilitated in public sentiment.

Peace to 1916.

CONVENTION RATES REDUCED.

Col. Lyman T. Hay of the Planters and Jefferson hotels is recalling and modifying contracts for quarters during the Democratic national convention, whose original terms gave rise to a storm of criticism throughout the country.

Certain contracts, without increasing the ordinary rate for individuals, required in payment a multiple of the maximum number of individuals a hotel room would accommodate. This payment is reduced. Certain other contracts placed a limit on the number of persons to be quartered in a room at a specified price. This limit is removed. The number of days during which occupancy is guaranteed is reduced from six to five. In addition, the stipulation causing perhaps the greatest indignation, that one-half of the contract price must be paid in advance, is withdrawn, at least in the case of public officials of national reputation, wealthy newspaper companies and others of easily ascertained responsibility.

Denunciation of St. Louis should end with these prompt concessions, made as soon as the causes of dissatisfaction became known. To commercialize the arrangements for a national convention is deplorable. But it must be remembered that a commercial note is early introduced by the custom which eliminates all cities as contestants for a convention unless they subscribe a huge fund far in excess of the legitimate overhead expenses of the gathering.

There are cafe keepers who quail before the game law.

NEW WAR BRIDE.

It has been found that baled hay, subjected to sufficient tension to compress about three times as much hay to a bale as in the ordinary bale of commerce, is impenetrable to shrapnel and other missiles and forms an excellent protection on the firing line when properly placed along the trenches. Large export orders of it for this purpose are reported.

With baled hay as a munition of war, what can prevent the farmer, who is already a large beneficiary of the European unpleasantness, from grabbing off profits that will put him in a class with the record-breaking "war brides" of the stock exchanges?

William Waldorf Astor is a "Baron" of whom neither America nor Britain is proud.

ONE EVERY 22 MINUTES.

Figures on New York they have been analyzing show on automobile accidents so painstakingly as to show these results:

Every 22 minutes one such accident occurs.
Every 15 hours is an accident with a fatal result.
Out of every 100,000 inhabitants 447 are annually the victims of automobile accidents.
In five years the prevalence of such accidents has increased 46 per cent.

The last of these statements is the most depressing of all. New York may have a greater proportion of automobile accidents than any other city in the world, but the proportion in all American cities is appalling enough. And as in New York the number of accidents is rapidly increasing in all other American cities.

As the number of motor cars in use increases the severity of the measures against their unsafe operation must increase. Unless something is done the motor car victims will presently exceed the victims of disease scourges on which a costly war is being constantly made.

Now, if the railroads will be good and the State will be just, they will both have a happier new year.

ST. LOUIS' DECREASED FIRE LOSSES.

Fire losses in St. Louis during 1915 were \$1,386,672, which is \$1,181,770 less than the fire losses during 1914. Stricter enforcement of safety laws, greater precautions against the outbreak of flames, construction better adapted to resist the spread of fire, increasing official and private vigilance are slowly bringing about desired results. Undoubtedly the campaign against arsonists undertaken late in the year also helped to reduce the destruction due to fire.

The total loss from this cause is still far too great, but every incentive is given to continue the preventive work of the past.

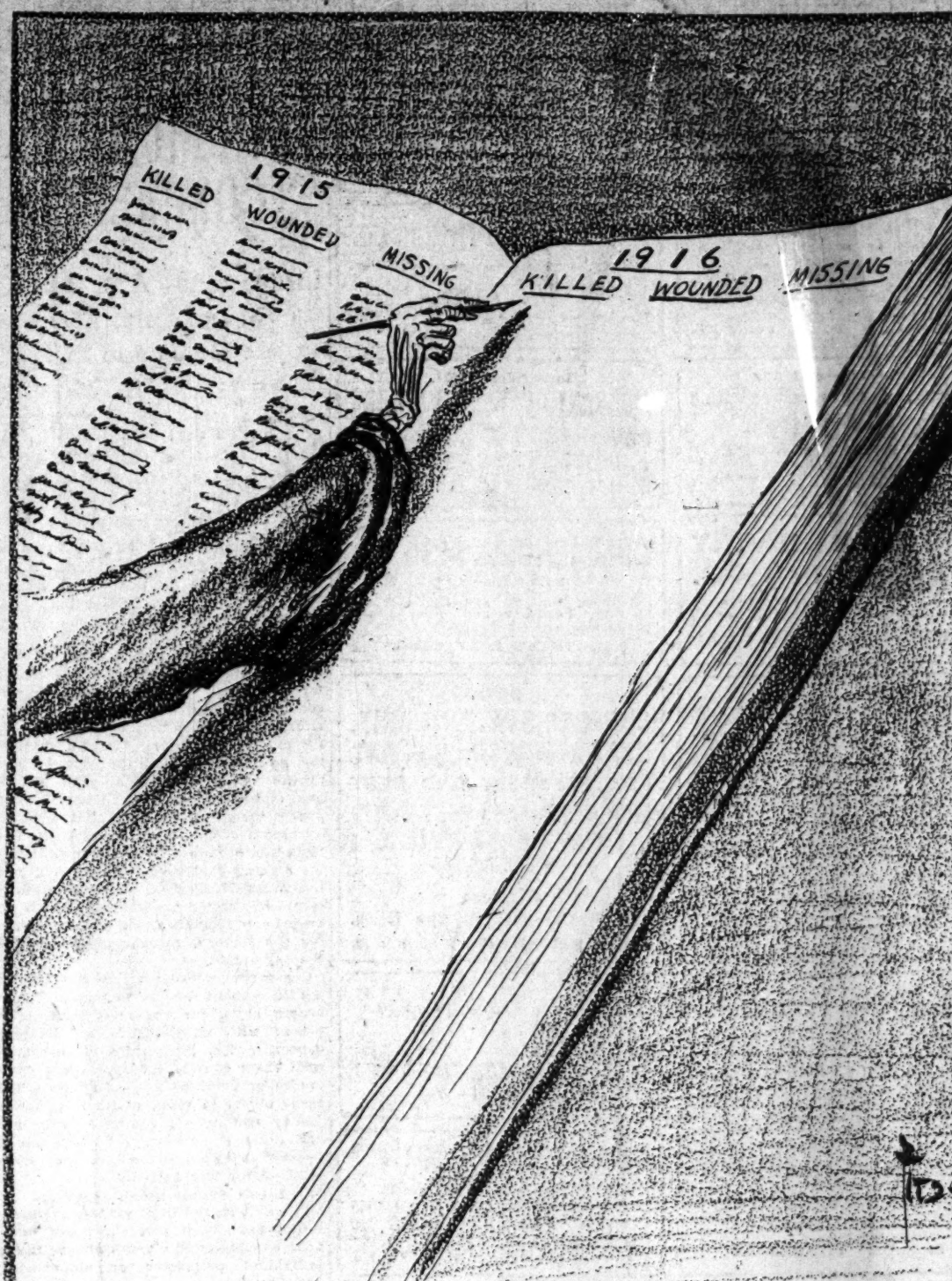
Mr. Fairbanks has been promised the support of two states in his campaign for President, beginning the run with the same strength with which Mr. Taft ended his four years ago.

KAISER WILHELM'S BOIL.

While everybody else is having a Happy New Year, it is sad to contemplate the Kaiser with a boil on his sacred person. Boils are no respecters of sacred persons. History recalls several who have sat uneasy on a throne because of a boil.

Everybody who has ever had a boil, including neutrals and enemies, will feel for Wilhelm in his hour of trial, enveloped in gloom and eating his meals off the mantelpiece. Monarchy suffers its drawbacks, and we would rather be one of his minions in the trenches for the time being than be Emperor of the World with a boil like Wilhelm's. What do pomp and power and conquest and glory count beside such a distraction? Pride melts, ambition wilts; alas, what else is there beside a boil!

We wish the Kaiser the happiest New Year possible under the circumstances and recommend that he set the Book of Job up on the mantelpiece and peruse it for his edification and solace. Job set the supreme example of fortitude and faith to boil-sufferers; he scraped his boils with his postcard and sprinkled them with dust and praised the Lord anyhow. We hope that the Kaiser's faith will persist through the ordeal. Perhaps it will even make him kinder toward his enemies—in any event he enjoys our fullest sympathies.



A NEW LEAF.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
by Clark McAdams

WE TALK IT OVER.

"Good morning, 1916."
"Good morning, Just a Minute."
"What did you think of the reception we gave you?"
"It was a wonder. Has every New Year always been received like that?"
"No, my dear child. Not like that."
"I am very glad. Was there anyone hurt?"
"Not as far as I know. Did it look to you at times as if there might be someone hurt?"
"It was probably only an impression I got. What is that particular kind of celebration called?"
"It is known as taking the lid off."
"Was that what they were doing?"
"Yes, my child. That and seeing how high they could kick it."
"I guessed the latter."
"No doubt you did. Still, it was flattering, don't you think?"
"Of course. I do not want to appear ungrateful. One only wonders, you know."
"You mean you don't know yourself just what the idea was?"
"Exactly. It was a kind of bursting, I guess, with the things that were in us."
"You must have been some time loading up."
"A year. Civilization had sort of gone to pot over in Europe—seven more states were going dry at midnight—prosperity had returned—we were sort of blue and glad—and, I don't know—it sometimes happens."
"You had been under a strain."
"Yes. You could see that, I suppose."
"Anybody could see that. You feel better, I fancy."
"Not today, my dear fellow. Tomorrow, perhaps."
"It will be serious enough then."
"Yes. No more Roman festivals after last night."
"That will be good."
"You were startled, then?"
"I confess I was. It was a good deal like being born on a battlefield."

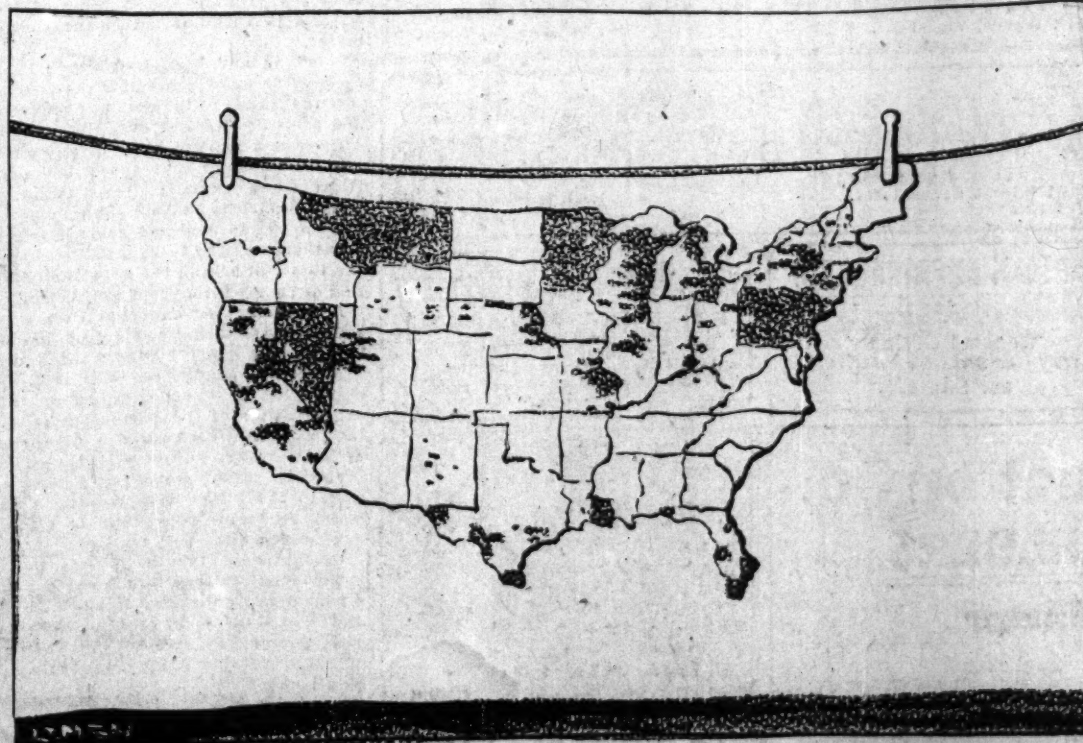
"You poor boy. I can guess how you felt."
"I think you probably can. I first thought of running for it, but I steadied myself. 'This is a rough place you've gotten into,' I said. 'You will have to hold on tight.'"
"You're a game boy."
"Thanks, Just a Minute."
"You look to me like the fellow who might stop the war."
"I am going to stop it. It isn't any worse than last night, is it?"
"O, Lord! It is nothing to last night."
"Very well. Is there anything else?"
"Well, we have a President to elect."
"I'll take care of Roosevelt and those chaps."
"That's the boy! There will be a lot of stuff, too, about the army and navy."
"I'll see to that!"
"What kind of a note do you write?"
"I take a piece of hide off with every word."
"You're the boy!"
"That is sweet of you, Just a Minute. I am here to make history, and I am not a bit squeamish about my material."
"I'll wager you're not. Last night fixed you up all right, I imagine."
"It certainly did. So long, Just a Minute. There will be a crowd waiting to see me begin."
"Good-by, boy! Remember that your time is brief, but your opportunity is very great."
"I get you, old top. Going down!"

IN SIGNS

This announcement in a hotel at Senath, Mo., indicates that the Saturday-night bath has not entirely passed out:

Baths Free to all Who
Remain Over Sunday
On a garage at Warrensburg, Mo.:
Automobilistorg

DRYING OUT.



ANSWERS TO QUERIES

BEAUTY CULTURE.

RUSH—If there were only one cause for falling hair, a universal remedy might be proposed. In every case shampooing should be omitted except when cleanliness absolutely demands it. Common salt rubbed well into the scalp two or three times a week has arrested falling hair, and this treatment is endorsed by hair specialists, yet there are persons who insist upon it. It does not agree, its stimulation is too strong. Massage with cold sage or eucalypti oil is worth trying. This simple home remedy has proved efficacious in many cases. Another specific, one which was called a "certain cure" by several sisters who took pride in their luxuriant hair, is yellow dock root tea. A pound of the root tea to 5 pints of water, boiled down to one pint and applied daily to the scalp. A head which seems only lately fully realized is that the hair to be beautiful and vigorous must have air and sunlight. Massage has sometimes worked wonders. Dr. Wiley says: "Three or four years ago I took to riding about Washington streets and parks bareheaded in my automobile. The sun got a chance at my scalp, and killed the germ which was killing my hair at the roots and preventing it from growing. Any bald-headed man must do as I have done, and he will be cured. Baldness is a disease. Alopecia will be remedied in future generations, and I take back what I said about the fate of the human race. Baldness is distinctively a disease rampant among men and caused by barber sheeps and tight hats. The barber shop explains why men are bald and women are not. Men herd together in a barber shop and the deadly hair-brush and comb spread the germ. Women make their toilets at home."

ETIQUETTE.

ETIQUETTE—It is not necessary to acknowledge Christmas and New Year's cards. Keep a list of names of the senders and you may mail cards to them next year.

HEALTH HINTS.

FAITHFUL READER—The Journal of the American Medical Association recommends pumpkin seeds for the expulsion of tapeworm. Full strength seed are to be employed, two ounces of which should be hulled, thoroughly crushed to a fine powder, mixed with a small amount of honey and spread on a thin piece of bread and eaten as an ordinary sandwich. In one or two hours follow with a cathartic infusion of pumpkin seed, recommended by some authors, can be given to children in one or two ounce doses. Pumpkin seed is dependent on a resinous principle, peporesin, as supposed by some, but this has not been definitely proved. It may be added that the flesh of the pumpkin has been used in the same disease. Deprived of their hulls and exhausted by ether, pumpkin seeds yield about 20 per cent of a fixed oil, whole tapeworm forms a long, narrow, ribbon-like chain of articulations, anchored by its head to the intestinal mucous membrane. It is not regarded as a single animal, but as a colony composed of many individuals, all belonging to the same species, but differing in structure and function. The so-called head is adapted for holding the colony in position. The species most liable to occur in man is the taenia solium, or solitary tapeworm. It occupies the cavity of the small intestine, where it may attain a length, when situated near the duodenum, often comprising over 1000 articulations. A tapeworm may be harbored in the body 20 or 30 years.

HOUSEHOLD HELPS.

M. H. W.—Miss M. J. Johnson, Ellenton, Mo., kindly sends you this recipe for the "harshhorn" cake: Four eggs and 1 lb. of butter to be beaten for half an hour; the rind of 1 lemon; 6 drops of anise oil; 1 level teaspoonful of harshhorn; enough flour to make as soft as not to stick to the board. Let it be 24 hours after cakes are formed before baking.

INK—Remove indelible ink: The following was recommended by the German "Fortschrittliche Technik." In the case of colored woven cotton tissues, first apply chloride of copper; then wash with hyposulphite of soda solution and finally with water. For white cotton and linen, dilute solutions of permanganate of potash and hydrochloric acid, followed by the hyposulphite of soda, are preferable. To clean the hands, use iodine dissolved either with iodide of potassium or in alcohol, followed by aqua ammonia.

LAW POINTS.

C. J. R.—Before you try to spring a medicine on a patient, communicate with State Board of Health, Springfield.

READER—Your husband cannot be sued for any debt you incurred before marriage. Your mother's home cannot be seized for your debt. Try to pay if good work was done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. H.—You might try phoning Washington University.

A. H. P.—St. Louis has three universities, Washington University, St. Louis University and National University. See directory.

K. I. M.—If you wish to cure bashfulness, never allow yourself to think of yourself. Consider the thought of something else—anything, everything, to keep the mind busy. And don't think the people you meet are anybody in particular, or that what they say or do is particularly important. In time you will grow out of it, anyhow. One blusher was cured by giving up tea, coffee and candy. Another writes: "While self-consciousness may be a contributing cause, I think the cause is primarily from nervous dyspepsia, which could be cured if the patient would become chronic. It is much worse after taking strong stimulants, rich food, or anything that is indigestible. A plenty of exercise, walk four or five miles a day, eat only simple food, even abstain from meat, and a strict diet if necessary. To get the alcoholic habit would be better. You can be rid of bashfulness without it."

BRAINS—"Old Christmas": Christmas, before the 4th century, was a movable feast, like Easter, having no fixed date. Its institution is attributed by the detail letters to Pope Telesphorus, who died A. D. 128, and throughout the subsequent history of the church has been one of the most noted of Christian solemnities.

In the fourth century the urgency of St. Cyril of Jerusalem's letters to Pope Julius I an order for an investigation to determine the exact day of Christ's nativity. The result of inquiry by the theologians of the East and the West was an agreement upon the 25th day of December. The time when it was a movable feast up to the time of a fixed date in the fourth century may have occasioned its being called "Old Christmas." There is an old English carol ending with the following lines: "Twas Christmas brought his sports again. 'Twas Christmas told the merriest tale. A Christmas gambol of half the year." F. H. S.—In our "War" the names of conscripts are drawn from a wheel having the names of all male citizens from 20 to 45 years of age. The law of Conscription enacted in March, 1863, provided the machinery for enrollment and draft. The Adjutant-General of the regular army was detailed to act as Provost-Marshal-General of the new law and regular army officers were detailed to act in the several states and officers of the volunteer army were detailed to assist, with a draft commissioner and Assistant Provost-Marshal in each county. With this machinery and organization an enrollment of able-bodied citizens was made of each county's quota. As the draft, or conscription, was a new measure, no bounties were paid, and the law provided that a person who was drafted might furnish an acceptable substitute, and many persons who were drafted did furnish substitutes, obtained by paying bounties. The enforcement of the draft caused trouble in some counties of Indiana, and serious riots in New York City in New York 1900 were killed, and property valued at \$1,500,000 was destroyed. In Boston, men were shot down on the street. A rich man could hire a substitute, but there was no escape for the poor man.

The Three Young Men

A Satire on Life in
... London ...

BY RUDYARD KIPLING.

"CURIOUSER and curiousest," as Alice in Wonderland said when she found her neck beginning to grow. Each day under the smoke brings me new and generally unpleasant discoveries. The latest are most on my mind. I hasten to transfer them to yours.

At first, and several times afterwards, I very greatly desired to talk to a thirteen-two subaltern—not because he or I would have anything valuable to say to each other, but just because he was a subaltern. I wanted to know all about that evergreen polo-pony that "can turn on a six-pence," and the second-hand charger that, by a series of perfectly unprecedented misfortunes, just failed to win the Calcutta Derby.

Then, too, I wished to hear of many old friends across the sea, and who had got his company, and why and where the new Generals were going next cold weather, and how the Commander in Chief had been enlivening the Simla season. So I looked east and west, and north and south, but never a thirteen-two subaltern broke through the fog; except once—and he had grown a fifteen-one cut down, and wore a tall hat and frock coat, and was begging for coppers from the Horse Guards.

By the way, if you stand long enough between the mounted sentries—the men who look like reflectors stolen from Christmas trees—you will presently meet every human being you ever knew in India.

When I am not happy—that is to say, once a day—I run off and play on the pavement in front of the Horse Guards, and watch the expressions on the gentlemen's faces as they come out. But this is a digression.

AFTER some days—I grew lonelier and lonelier every hour—I went away to the other end of the town and catching a friend, said: "Lend me a man—a young man—to play with. I don't feel happy. I want rousing. I have liver." And the friend said: "All, yes, of course. What you want is congenial society, something that will stir you up—a fellow-mind. Now let me introduce you to a thoroughly nice young man. He's by way of being an ardent Neo-Alexandrine, and has written some charming papers on the Ethics of the Wood Pigeon."

Concealing my almost visible rapture, I murmured "Oh, bliss!" as they used to say at the Gaiety, and extended the hand of friendship to a young gentleman attired after the fashion of the Neo-Alexandrines, who appear to be a sub-caste of social priests. He had a wisp of a limp hand, his face was very smooth because he had not yet had time to grow any hair, and he wore a cloak like a policeman's cloak, but much more so. On his finger was a cameo ring about three inches wide and round his neck, the weather being warm, was a fawn, olive and dead-deaf comioteur of soft silk—the sort of thing any right-minded man would give to his mother or his sister without being asked.

We looked at each other cautiously for some minutes. Then he said: "What do you think of the result of the Brighton election?" "Beautiful, beautiful," I said, watching his eye, which saddened. "One of the worst—that is, entirely the most absurd reductio ad absurdum of the principle of the narrow and narrow-minded majority imposing a will which is necessarily inculcated on a minority animated by."

I forgot exactly what he said they were animated by, but it was something very fine. "When I was at Oxford," he said, "Haward of Exeter" he spoke as one speaks of Smith of Oxford, "always intimated at the Union—by the way, you do not know I suppose, anything of 'the life at Oxford'?"

"No," I said, anxious to propitiate "but I remember some boys once who seduced an opera and a pony into a Major's tent at a camp of exercise, laced up the door, and let the Major fight it out with the horse."

I told that little incident in my best style, and was three parts through it before I discovered that he was looking pained and abashed.

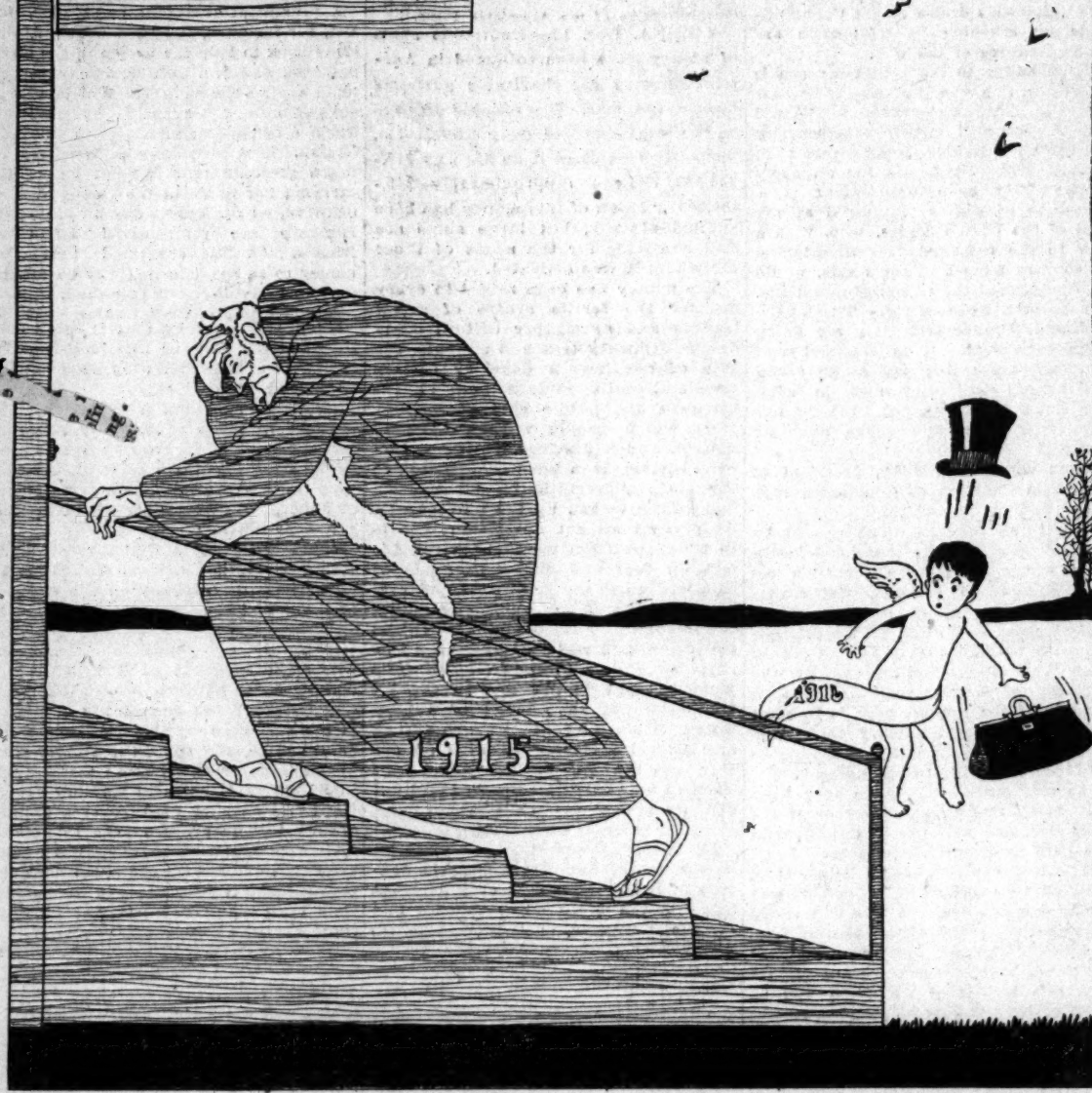
"That—ah—was not the side of Oxford that I had in mind when I was saying that Haward of Exeter"—and he explained all about Mr. Haward, who appeared to be a young gentleman, rising 25, of wonderful mental attainments, and as pernicious a prig as I ever dreamed about. Mr. Haward had schemes for the better management of creation; my friend told me them all—social, political and economical.

A Happy and Prosperous
New Year

to everyone and many thanks for the liberal patronage of the people of St. Louis during the past year.

The Baldwin Piano Co.
Eleven Eleven Olive St.

SANATORIUM

REST CURES
A SPECIALTY

Shooting Folly as It Flies

Nursery Rhymes
of Little Men."To Know All Is
to Forgive All."

—Madame de Staël.

By H. M. Williams.

Fellow Voyagers

SINCE last New Year our globe has spun
Us, in its journey round the sun,
With all our joys, our cares, our smiles,
Nearly six hundred million miles.

Through starry fields of Heaven's light,
We've voyaged swiftly day and night,
And the creation's Lord has kept
Us safely as we waked and slept.

WITHOUT our knowledge, thought or
As thistle-down upon the air,
But with no chance, or slip, or jar,
We have been borne aloft, afar!

And some, with love-enraptured eyes,
Have watched and blessed those starry
skies,
Have felt their unity, and seen
A Father's wisdom in their sheen!

(In round numbers, the diameter of the earth's orbit being 158,000,000 miles, we have traveled around the sun since last New Year's day, 384,000,000 miles.)

Italy's Hate of Austria

AUSTRIA and Italy are at each other's throats. And not for the first time. Italy has always hated Austria, as the ill-treated small boy hates the school bully. Here is a story, from the San Francisco News Age of Oct. 5, 1905, when Austria still ruled Northern Italy, which gives an odd sidelight on this hate:

"As a proof of Austrian unpopularity in Venice, it is related that a ballet dancer at Venice, while dancing at the theater there, had a bouquet thrown her, tied with a ribbon in the Italian colors. She immediately kissed the ribbon, which created tremendous enthusiasm among the audience.

"After the performance she was called to the police office and sharply reprimanded for this act of patriotism. She excused herself by saying that in kissing the bouquet she had only followed the universal custom on such occasions; but the authorities would not accept this excuse; and told her that another time she should not kiss the bouquet, but tread it underfoot.

"The following evening another bouquet was thrown, and the dancer, in compliance with her instructions, trod it under foot, again amidst frantic applause. The ribbon round the bouquet was, however, this time not red, green and white, but black and yellow—the colors of Austria."

Arizona in 1912 produced 350,000,000 pounds of copper.

To Our Friends:

We choose this universally accepted time to thank you for your loyal support in the past, and we wish you happiness and prosperity, not only throughout the New Year, but for many years to come.

Rubicam Business School
4933 Delmar Avenue
Branch, Grand and Arsenal

The Woman
Who DaredA Married Life Serial of
Utmost Interest.

By Dale Drummond.

Chapter XXX.

DURING this period of enforced rest and idleness I thought much of my project. Once I remarked to Haskell, trying to hide my interest by speaking carelessly:

"You said once, Haskell, that I had never earned my salt."

"Well, isn't it true?" he interrupted. "Yes, I suppose it is. What if I should try to earn it now—when I am stronger? You know many society women are in trade nowadays."

"I won't listen to such talk," Haskell again interrupted, and I said nothing more. Just speaking of it, however, had made me more determined, more eager. That I must be so inactive galled me beyond expression. Everything in life has compensations.

Mine came one stormy afternoon when I was fretting over my inability to accomplish what I desired. Lying on the couch in the library, dreaming of the different life I should make for myself, a life of work and usefulness, I must have fallen into a doze, as I had not heard the bell.

A Call From Eric Lucknow.

S O lying on the couch alone, weak, half sick, Eric Lucknow found me. He had called up many times to inquire for Haskell during his illness, and once or twice had called at the house. But I had not seen him, and he had no knowledge of my collapse from nursing my husband.

"Why didn't you tell me—send for me?" he asked.

Here at least was one man who appreciated me, who thought me worth while. This knowledge was a balm to my wounded pride; my lonely soul. I thought of the day in Haskell's office, when he had taken my part, when he had told Haskell he was not treating me as a husband should, and in my weakness tears came to my eyes.

"Don't! Don't do that!" he said, his voice husky with feeling. "It's nothing." I smiled up at him, "nothing but weakness. I seem to have lost control of myself since this illness commenced."

"But you should not be alone, such a gloomy day," he replied; "it is enough to give a well person the blues."

"Haskell Ignores Me."

H E was surprised when I told him that Haskell had been going to his office as usual for several days. He had expected to find him at home.

"He really is not himself yet," I told him, "but he will not remain at home. Men are like that, I guess," I added.

"Yes, we are regular beasts when we are ill, all of us. We can't endure inaction. May I stay with you a little while, or as he is not at home would you prefer me to go?" he asked, and I knew he was thinking of the time when I told him that Haskell had forbidden me to receive any calls.

"Oh, do stay," I begged; "I'm sure Haskell won't object."

My heart was lighter than it had been for weeks as he sat beside me, telling me such bits of gossip as he thought might interest me. How entertaining he was, I thought; how strong and handsome.

"Is that you, Haskell?" I called, as I heard his step in the hall. "Come into the library, please."

He paid no attention to my invitation, but went with a heavy step directly to his room.

I was terribly embarrassed, only glad that I had not mentioned that Eric was calling.

Haskell remained upstairs until dinner time. When I told him that Eric Lucknow was with me when he came home, and that I had called to him for that reason, he made no comment. There must be something very serious on his mind when he would ignore what I did in that fashion.

(To Be Continued.)

By Way of Publicity

TWO motion picture players, recently married, at Texarkana, Arkansas and Texas, stood one in one state and one in the other while the ceremony was going on, a harmless little publicity scheme which cost them nothing but the price of an extra license, it being necessary to have both Texas and Arkansas sanction for the nuptial.

Grand Prize, Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, 1915
Grand Prize, Panama-California Exposition, San Diego, 1915

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa



The Food Drink Without a Fault
Made of high-grade cocoa beans, skilfully blended and manufactured by a perfect mechanical process, without the use of chemicals; it is absolutely pure and wholesome, and its flavor is delicious, the natural flavor of the cocoa bean.

The genuine bears this trade-mark, and is made only by

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.

EST. U. S. PAT. OFF. Established 1780

DORCHESTER, MASS.

The Surprise
Party

By Mrs. F. A. Walker.

TOMORROW is my birthday," said little Nellie Stewart; "you promised I should have a party, mother. 'Wait, and see,' said her mother; 'you will have your party, I promise you, but it is to be a surprise.'"

"How can it be a surprise?" said Nellie. "I know all about it."

"That is the surprise; you do not know all about it," her mother replied. The next morning Nellie was called for an early breakfast and while she was eating it several of her boy and girl friends arrived and her mother told her that the party had begun.

At 8 o'clock 20 little friends were on the porch and a large wagon with long seats on each side was drawn to the door by two big horses. Then the lunch arrived in large hamper and was stored under the seats.

Then Nellie's mother told her she was to have a picnic party in a grove some miles away.

They were quite a way out of the city when they saw a man coming toward them leading what looked like a huge dog, but when they were nearer it proved to be a bear.

THE driver stopped his horse and the man with the bear said, "Hence for you." Nellie's mother gave him some silver and he played on a pipe while the bear stood on his hind legs and danced around in a circle. He looked so clumsy and awkward that the children screamed with laughter. Then the bear put his big paws around his master's and they danced together.

His master next loaded a wooden gun and the bear pulled the trigger and then looked at the children and laughed, or at least it looked as though he did, for his mouth was open very wide.

One little boy threw a piece of candy to the bear, who ate it, and then came to the end of the wagon and put his paws on the opening looking for more. The boy gave him the bag to get him away, for the children were a little frightened to have him so near.

The bear sat on the ground and emptied the bag in a very short time. The horses were the only ones who did not enjoy the funny bear, and they were impatient to move on.

Just before they reached the grove they met a man with a cage of birds. "Tell your fortune?" he said, lifting his cap. So they stopped again, and Nellie's mother arranged to have the fortune of each boy and girl told.

Strong-Minded Hen.

THE School Commissioner of Caldwell, N. J., caused so much comment by leaving an open umbrella on his front lawn for many days that he finally had to explain that it was a protection for his strong-minded hen, who was sitting out there, and not at all amenable to suggestions that she move.

NOTHING CHEAP
BON-BON
BAKING POWDER
BUT THE PRICE

OUT UPON THE ODYSSEYS
OF
A NEW YEAR

At the prow of this business ship we stand today looking toward the horizon of another year.

With mingled feelings of confidence and concern, of exhilaration and reverence do we hear the master-mariner of Time give the word 'Cast off,' for we must know after all that no matter what voyages we have taken in the past this again must be on seas uncharted.

May it be with you and us a voyage of happy adventure in which each new experience brings us closer together and makes us all more helpful to each other—for only as life's compass points to ways of daily benevolences, whether little or big, will this or any other year be

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
FOR ALL

THE LINDELL STORE
"Where It Pays to Pay Cash."

Store Closed All Day Saturday

AMERICAN BORN BATTALION BEING RAISED IN CANADA

Tracy Richardson, Missouri Soldier of Fortune, Assisting in Recruiting.

500 MORE MEN NEEDED

Mayor of Toronto at Head of Committee Seeking to Enlist Volunteers.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

TORONTO, Canada, Jan. 1.—A battalion for military service in Europe, comprised entirely of men born of American parentage, is being organized here. This group of American fighting men will be known as the American Legion, Ninety-seventh Battalion, C. M. F. The Mayor of Toronto is the head of the Recruiting Committee, and many other prominent persons are members of it. A call has been issued for 500 additional men, born in the United States, to complete the battalion.

Tracy Richardson of Lamar, Mo., one of the survivors of the Princess Patricia's Regiment, which was almost annihilated in the battles of Ypres last May, and whose war adventures recently were published in the Sunday Post-Dispatch magazine, is a Lieutenant in the battalion. He was discharged from military service on account of his three wounds received at Ypres, and went home for a few weeks, but came here as soon as he heard that an American regiment was being organized.

The Recruiting Committee is quoting from Lincoln's speeches to stimulate enlistments. It has also given concerts at the theaters, and issued circulars to get recruits. One of the circulars issued by the committee states that 48,000 Canadians crossed the border from 1911 to 1915 to fight for the perpetuation of the American Union, and that 15,000 of these either fell in battle, were wounded or died from the hardships of war.

"With Belgium in the assassin's grip," the appeal reads, "with Poland under the oppressor's heel, with Serbia crucified, and slaughtered Armenia bleeding at every pore, and with democracy the world over menaced by despotism, is it any wonder that the sons of Americans who died that the slave might be free, are crossing the border to join Canadians under the Union Jack, as Canadians once crossed to join Americans under the Stars and Stripes?"

"The American Legion in Canada's army will be a pledge of North America to the world's democracy."

McElroy-Sloan Shoe Co. Ends Successful Year.

With a net gain of \$121,055.55 in shipments for December, 1915, over the same month in 1914, the McElroy-Sloan Shoe Co. closed the year with a record of consecutive month of continuous and constant increase in business since January, 1915.

This firm, one of the newest in the St. Louis wholesale field, is little more than one year old, but already their brands—including the Masterbilt Shoes, Shilkins, Feather-treds and Miracles—have established a reputation for excellent quality, expert workmanship and "five merchandise" which alone accounts for such a remarkable year.

The merchant who puts in this great line of "combined specialties" is sure to share in an equally, yes, more, successful year during 1916 for Masterbilt Shoes live up to their slogan, "They Create a Habit."—ADV.

TITLE OF BARON CONFERRED UPON WILLIAM W. ASTOR

American Who Expatriated Himself Made a Member of British Peerage by King George.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Among the honors conferred by King George at the New Year are the following:

Barons—William Waldorf Astor, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Alexander Henderson, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, David A. Thomas and Capt. Cecil William Norton.

Among those who receive baronetcies are Vice Admiral Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee, Sir William Goschen, Sir Charles Johnston and Alfred Booth.

The privy councilors named include William Crooks and Sir Frederick Balfour.

Earl Curzon of Kedleston and the Duke of Devonshire are made Knights of the Garter. Lord Mersey is elevated to the rank of Viscount.

Astor became British Subject.

Astor's title is considered as the fulfillment of the ambition which brought him to England 15 years ago to become a British subject. No one is able to recall a former instance of an American becoming a British peer, except in the case of Lord Fairfax of Cameron. It is gossip that some of the King's advisers entertain the belief that Astor's honor will be especially pleasing to Americans.

Astor's reputed candidacy to the peerage was a topic which greatly enroscled society after he launched his career as a British subject. Unfortunately for his ambitions they were belated by an incident which is supposed to have incurred for him King Edward's displeasure.

A popular British officer is said to have appeared at Astor's London mansion, although his name was not on the invitation list. The officer arrived with a party of invited guests with whom he had been dining, which is frequently the case in London society. Astor, it is said, requested the officer to depart and King Edward was reputed to have been much irritated, since the officer held a high place in the King's esteem.

Contributed to War Funds.

Astor has made large contributions to the war funds. His daughter-in-law is one of the famous Langhorne sisters, well known in the United States for their beauty. She has been an active worker among the wounded.

Crooks is the second labor party leader to be made a member of the Privy Council, which, theoretically consists of the King's special advisers. When King Edward VII. visited John Burns to the Council there was great speculation as to whether "Honest John" ever would consent to exchange his bowler hat and reefer jacket for the trappings appertaining to that office, but he appeared on the necessary occasions in all the glory of a gold-laced coat, knee breeches, silk stockings, chapeau and Court sword.

There are few men in England who appear less adapted to these embellishments of raiment than Crooks, the typical British laborer, but his appointment emphasizes the drawing together of the classes which the war has brought about. Crooks rendered great services in recruiting, and this recognition of his work, it is believed, will be popular with the people.

The conferring of a baronetcy upon Lord Beresford will remove from the House of Commons to the House of Lords one of the hardest hitting and most untrammeled debaters in the lower

GERMANY WILL WIN WAR IS LEADERS' NEW YEAR VIEW

Only One Dissenting Opinion Among Those Printed by Newspapers—Dr. Solf Hopes for Peace in 1916.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.—New Year messages from prominent men, all showing the firm determination of the German people to carry the war to a vigorous end, and the conviction that Germany cannot be defeated, were published today in the German newspapers. Dr. Wilhelm Solf, the Imperial Colonial Secretary, sent the following message to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt:

"My hope is that the year 1916 will bring our enemies to realize the impossibility of defeating us, and vouchsafe the German nation a peace, which especially in the colonial realm, will permit the people of Hamburg to rejoice heartily with me."

Gen. Liman von Sanders, commander of the Turkish and German at the Dardanelles, telegraphed to the Lokal Anzeiger as follows:

"The world may build on Germany's future, because Germany's strength has been developed in the sense of the beautiful Turkish proverb, 'Paradise lies beneath the shadow of the sword.' May it be ever so."

Dr. Adolf Wermann, Chief Burgomaster of Berlin and former Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, sent the following message:

"The wonderful successes which our victorious armies, together with those of our allies, have achieved in all the theaters of war, are all the stronger guarantee for the future, in that they have shown the inherent strength, the true virtue of the German people. The longer the war bears down upon the nations the more firm and stubborn our enemies find the determination of the German people to persevere and endure."

Rathenau's Wish Realized.

Dr. Walter Rathenau, president of the German General Electrical Co. and chief organizer of Germany's war industry, said:

"When in the spring of 1914 a newspaper asked me for an Easter greeting for the German nation, I expressed the wish that the German nation might have a will strong as iron, a glorious, united will, to defend and maintain themselves. That will has in the meantime come into existence."

"Necessity has drenched the brow with sweat. Love has merged us one with the other. We know the justice of our cause. In its triumph, whether near or distant, we believe."

Prof. Ludov. Brentano, one of the leading national economists of Germany, said in the Hamburger Fremdenblatt:

branch of Parliament. In the heavier atmosphere of the House of Lords, he will hold a more important position, but his friends believe he will not have half as much to do when deprived of opportunities for striking at both political and personal opponents, which "Quarterdeck Charlie" keenly enjoyed.

Two of the vacancies in the Order of the Garter, which was created when the banners of the Knights that the Emperors of Germany and Austria, and the lesser members of their families owned, were removed from Windsor Chapel, are filled by the designations of Earl Curzon and the Duke of Devonshire to the order, which is the most exclusive of all British distinctions. The Duke of Devonshire obtains it virtually by the inheritance of one of the foremost dukes in the empire, and Earl Curzon by his services as Viceroy of India, followed by a distinguished career in home politics.

George N. Barnes, Labor Member of Parliament for the Black Friars division of Glasgow, also was appointed a member of the Privy Council. He is one of the ablest leaders in the Labor party, and a less picturesque figure than "Will" Crooks. Charles Russell, a famous lawyer, gets a baronetcy. Among those receiving knighthoods are Thomas Beecham, the musical conductor and operatic impresario; George A. Berry, a distinguished Edinburgh oculist; Thomas Wright Parkinson, a London physician; and Milson Rees, famous as a laryngologist.

Capt. Guy Gaunt, naval attaché of the British embassy in Washington, receives the order of companion of St. Michael and St. George.

Field Marshal French, who was recently relieved as commander in chief of the British forces on the continent and was raised to the peerage at that time, takes the title of Viscount French of Ypres.

Henry James, the novelist, is awarded the Order of Merit.

William Waldorf Astor is a great-grandson of John Jacob Astor, who founded the family fortune in this country. William Waldorf moved to England in 1890 and expatriated himself, arousing a storm of criticism in the United States. At that time his personal fortune was estimated at \$100,000,000.

William Waldorf Astor was born in 1848 and married in 1878, Miss Mary Dalgren Paul, daughter of James W. Paul of Philadelphia. He served one term in the New York State Legislature and was United States Minister to Italy from 1893 to 1895. Another honor of unusual interest on the American continent is that given Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., who was born at Milwaukee of Irish parentage.

The announcement that King George had bestowed the decoration of the Order of Merit on Henry James, the author, who renounced his American citizenship last July and became a British subject, recalls the fact that there are only 11 citizens members of this order. Among these are Viscount Morley of Blackburn, Viscount Bryce, Thomas Hardy, the novelist, Sir George Trevelyan and Viscount Haldane. The order was instituted as a mark of special distinction for naval or military service or for work in art, literature and science.

NELL: It's all right. We can be married now. I bought the diamond of Lottis Bros. & Co. 53 ft. 50 ft. 60 ft. on credit.

\$48,000,000 FOR RELIEF RAISED IN DUAL MONARCHY

Funds Raised for Disabled Soldiers and to Help Rebuild Galician Homes.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Dec. 30.—Enormous sums of money have been collected in Austria-Hungary for charitable purposes during the war. No reliable figures on the total obtained are yet available, but estimates place it at high as \$48,000,000 crowns (approximately \$48,000,000).

Much of this money has been applied already, but large sums are still available for the needs of those for whom it was collected.

The money has been raised in every manner the fertile brains of social leaders and newspaper editors could devise. Charity teas and suppers, the sale of needlework done by society people, benefit performances at the theaters, the public sale of art objects which people were willing to donate, and a hundred similar enterprises have given keen competition to the plain subscription and collection campaigns waged by the newspapers.

At present an art exhibition sale is in progress, from which both the admission fees and entire proceeds of sale will go to the fund for blind veterans. Some of the foremost painters of the country have contributed to the collection, and while many of the pictures are by unknown men and women, there is not one in the lot that does not have merit of a high order. Going on at the same time are several series of lectures on the war by the Austro-Hungarian and German war correspondents, inviolated officers and statesmen.

Interest Is General.

All social classes take an interest in the work, and a remarkable feature of it is that a year of collections has left the ardor of organizers and of the public almost undiminished.

Constantly new schemes are being worked out, many of the recent ones assuming the character of self-imposed taxation in small amounts. Of these a tea-ballet (two cents) tax on all bills is probably the most successful.

Of newspaper collections that of the Vienna Free Press has been the most remarkable. It has included the raising of large sums for blind veterans, for prisoners of war, for Christmas presents for soldiers, for the supply of artificial limbs, for the Bulgarian and Austrian Red Cross, for the tubercular soldiers, for widows and orphans, for assistance to needy artists, for fugitives from the Southern theater of the war, for increasing the submarine fleet, and numerous other specific purposes.

A prominent Budapest newspaper, Az Est, for instance, collected nearly 2,000,000 crowns to help the people in the Carpathians and Northern Hungary to rebuild their villages which had been destroyed during occupation by the Russians. A scheme was devised for this collection. It is customary in Hungary to make presents to a woman on a day carrying her name in the calendar. For instance, on St. Mary's day all Marys in Hungary are remembered by their friends. As Est suggested that the money to be spent in this way be turned over to the village-building fund.

Fruit of Self-Denial.

Much of the money that is being collected in the fruit of little self-denial, a single day's list showing such entries as the following:

"Instead of buying a new dress, 200 crowns; in place of birthday presents for my father, 80 crowns; instead of flowers for the grave of Capt. —, 100 crowns; to give satisfaction in an affair of honor, 300 crowns; for the birth of a son, 200 crowns."

There is no doubt that Austria-Hungary's population, without distinction of class, has come loyally to the support of those in the field and their families, and those whom the war has deprived temporarily of means of livelihood. While the exchange of Red Cross and similar funds between Austria-Hungary and Germany has been solely a matter of courtesy between allies, Austria-Hungary has already spent the greater part of a million crowns in Red Cross work in Bulgaria. It has sent military equipment and supplies worth over a million crowns to Turkey, and even in Poland Austro-Hungarian charity work has been felt. As soon as conditions in Serbia make it possible, it is understood that money and supplies will be sent there also.

We Wish You
A Happy New Year

Stix, Baer & Fuller
Dry Goods Company

KILLS SELF WATCHING NEW YEAR'S CELEBRATION

Laborer Had Been Despondent Since His Wife Was Murdered Last August.

Kosta Kosanovich, 40 years old, a laborer, shot and killed himself at the rear entrance of his rooming house, 2311 E. 14th street, at 1 o'clock this morning. According to the police, Kosanovich returned home after watching the New Year celebration, entered the house and shot himself in the left breast. He died in an ambulance on the way to the city hospital.

Kosanovich had been despondent, the police say, since the murder of his wife, Sophia, last August. He exhibited a re-

volver at midnight and said he was "going to use it on himself."

Mrs. Kosanovich was shot and killed at her home, 1201 South Third street, August last, by a foreigner whose name is known to the police. The murderer escaped.

I MEAN YOU. While you are shopping at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, you can wish to show you diamonds on credit.

Another Texas County Dry. CORPUS CHRISTI, Tex., Jan. 1.—In a local option prohibition election yesterday in two precincts of San Patricio County, liquor was voted out. The entire county now is dry.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news columns by the Associated Press.

Berdanier at his Best

Draws a striking picture of the infantile 1916 with the world at war on his shoulders, endeavoring to reach the Dove of Peace. This is indeed "a big task for Tender Shoulders."

Jean Knot Contributes

Another of his laughable Penny Ante series entitled "Running in a Penuche Deck."

Foreign Cartoonists

Depict their whimsical side of the Bloody European Tragedy.

These artistic features will stand out prominently in the Tomorrow's Big

Post-Dispatch

The newspaper with the beautiful and exclusive

ROTOGRAVURES

Be sure and ask the boy for tomorrow's Post-Dispatch. It costs no more than the other Sunday papers.

AMUSEMENTS

PARADE. Mat. Wed.-Sat. Sun. Night Curtains, 8:30.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" The Funniest Comedy of the Season.

SHERMAN. Mat. Wed.-Sat. Sun. Night Curtains, 8:15.

"JACK BEANSTALK" First Appearance of FRANK MCLEAN, Special Agent, New York, Both Theaters.

Reserved Seats, Both Theaters, Grand-Opening and Famous Stars—10-12-13-14.

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS

AMERICAN. 11 a. m. to 11 p. m. Continuous.

MOTION PHOTOS TRIANGLE PLAYS

Syd Chaplin in "A Submarine Pirate." Orrin Johnson, Senna Owen, Paul Gilmore in "The Girl in the Green." Mary Boland, Frank Mills, Willard Mack in "The Edge of the Abyss." Inc. Ford Stealing in "The Hunt."

10c 4 Plays—14 Reels—4 Stars 20c

KINGS. MATINEES TODAY AT 2. CONTINUOUS TODAY TO 11 P. M.

WILLIE COLLIER, SAM BERNARD and Company of Stars in "Fatty and the Broadway Stars."

DOROTHY GAY and FREDERICK HAY in "Jordan is a Hard Road."

KATHERINE KAMLER and HOUSE FETTER in "The Wicked Lady."

FRED MACE in "Crooked to the End." 10c TRIANGLE PLAYS 20c

GRAND CENTRAL

GRAND AND LUCAS.

HOUSE PETERS and CLAYTON

IN GREAT DIVIDE

Mat. 2:30 p. m., 10c. Even. 7 & 9:10 & 10c.

GARRICK

Chestnut at 6th. NOW

Continuous 11 A.M. to 11 P.M.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

CUNARD

Established 1840

EUROPE. 1st Class. 1st Jan. 8:15 A.M.

ORDINA. 1st Class. 1st Jan. 11:15 A.M.

TURKISH. 1st Class. 1st Jan. 11:15 A.M.

CALIFORNIA. 1st Class. 1st Jan. 11:15 A.M.

ROUND-THE-WORLD TOURS.

Through bookings to all principal ports of the world.

COMPANY'S OFFICE, 215 N. 7th St., N. Y. T. F. HARRINGTON, 215 N. 7th St.

AMUSEMENTS

COLUMBIA Stirling Vaudeville 2:15 Twice Daily 8:15

Big New Year's Week Bill

FOUR MARX BROS.

EXTRA FEATURES

Belle Baker Thomas Egan

"The Ingenious" Ireland's famous

comedian.

Willie Solar-Meehan's Canine

Valentine & Bell-The Flamingos

Billie Burke's "Tango Shoes"

Orpheum Weeklv.

Mat. 10c-50c. Even. 10c-75c.

HIPODROME

Continues From 1 P. M.

APPROXIMATELY ALL SEATS 10c.

Evening Shows, 8:15, 10:15.

Curt Jones and 40 Associates in

A Big Musical Comedy and

Vaudeville Revue

SHOW CHANGED EVERY SUNDAY.

Night Prices 10c and 20c. Boxes 25c.

OLYMPIC-McT. Today

HYAMS and MCINTYRE

In a New Comedy with "The Girls."

"MY HOME TOWN GIRL."

NEXT MONDAY. SEATS TODAY.

DAVID WARFIELD

IN A LEGENDARY PLAY OF THE SEA.

VAN DER DEKEN. By David

Warfield.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 10-20c

Vaudeville

Mable Moore Presents

HIS DREAM GIRL

A Musical Musical Comedy.

EVERETT'S MONKEYS

VERA MERSEBAU & CO.

Christian Tylo.

The Little Johns.

Finn & Finn.

Rice & Eddie.

Show Never Stops—11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

WEST END LYRIC

GERALDINE FARRAR in

"TEMPTATION"

And Report Hughes' Celebrated Farce

"EXCUSE ME." Produced by H. W. Savage.

Performance Continues, 11 to 11 P. M.

Admission All Seats 10c. Box 25c.

Sunday, Mary Pickford in "The Foundling."

SHUBERT—\$1 Mat. Today

Wm. A. Brady (Lad.)

Presenting

SINNERS

Last Time Tonight—10c to \$1.50

ST. LOUIS SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

MAX FACEL, Conductor

ODEON—TODAY AT 8:15

SOLOIST EDOARDO TENOR

FERRARI-FONTANA

Tickets—\$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, \$14, \$15, \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19, \$20, \$21, \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, \$26, \$27, \$28, \$29, \$30, \$31, \$32, \$33, \$34, \$35, \$36, \$37, \$38, \$39, \$40, \$41, \$42, \$43, \$44, \$45, \$46, \$47, \$48, \$49, \$50, \$51, \$52, \$53, \$54, \$55, \$56, \$57, \$58, \$59, \$60, \$61, \$62, \$63, \$64, \$65, \$66, \$67, \$68, \$69, \$70, \$71, \$72, \$73, \$74, \$75, \$76, \$77, \$78, \$79, \$80, \$81, \$82, \$83, \$84, \$85, \$86, \$87, \$8

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INSTRUCTION

Wid. Man. 25 wishes teacher to teach the English language. Box 100, St. Louis, Mo.

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The Jarr Family

By ROY L. MCCARDELL

Mrs. Jarr and Mrs. Rangle Discuss Some of the Idiosyncrasies of Dressmakers.

WHEN do you get your new dress?" asked Mrs. Rangle. If you do not believe that women discuss nothing else but clothes just listen to them anywhere, on the cars, in the homes, on the streets.

"It will be finished, all right," replied Mrs. Jarr. "I had another fitting day before yesterday, to make sure. Because, you know how they are, those dressmakers! It's hard enough to get a dress from them by the time they promise, and you never do get it at the time they promise, either, unless, of course, it is for a wedding or funeral, and even then they disappoint you unless it is OUR wedding or YOUR funeral, for, thank goodness, even dressmakers are human; and, as I was saying, Mrs. Jarr stopped to gulp down a little breath, but hurried away at again, quickly, for fear Mrs. Rangle might interrupt her—"as I was saying, I had a last fitting day before yesterday, because you know how they are about alterations; it's hard enough to get the dress from them, and so it's better to make sure that it does fit than to be so anxious to get it that it comes to you too full across the back, or something like that."

"Well, you are very lucky to get your dress anywhere near on time," said Mrs. Rangle. "I just simply cannot get a dressmaker to keep her promise to me."

"It isn't because they are so busy," said Mrs. Jarr. "They tell you they are busy whether they are or not, but the trouble with them is that they lay aside an old customer's work to take up the work of a new customer. The longer you have a dressmaker and the better you treat her the more apt she is to treat you that way. Mrs. Stryver says she thinks it would be better to go to a new dressmaker every time, because they are so anxious to get and keep your trade that they will give you a reasonable price and always have your dress done at the time they promise."

"But how did you get your dress on time?" asked Mrs. Rangle. "That was what I was going to ask," remarked Mrs. Rangle.

"Well, really," said Mrs. Jarr, "you know I wanted the dress to go to Mrs. Stryver's affair the first week of the new year. So I told my dressmaker it was for a week ago, and that's how I got it on time."

"Told her the affair was for a week ago?" repeated Mrs. Rangle.

"Yes," said Mrs. Jarr. "It's the only way to do. And then she told me she didn't possibly finish it until the first of the week, and so I got it when I got it."

"But, while it will be in good time, the dressmaker thinks it's too late," Mrs. Rangle.

"But do I care what she thinks?" asked Mrs. Jarr. "I get it in time, and it's all I care. As it is, I will let it back, when it comes, because there is no use on it and I don't see how in the world I am to pay for it."

"How much did it cost?" asked Mrs. Rangle.

"Fifty-five dollars. But don't tell Rangle. He may tell Mr. Jarr, and he may tell a woman to get a dress for \$35. Mrs. Rangle promised she wouldn't tell it to a soul, but hurried home to tell Mr. Rangle that if Mrs. Jarr did get a dress that cost \$35 she did see why she could not get one for that. That's all she asked—\$35. (She had planned.)

for Mr. Jarr, for some strange reason the dress came that night a day out of time, and Mrs. Jarr asked her husband for \$35 to pay the balance due. How much did it cost all together?" asked Mrs. Jarr.

"Only \$40," fibbed Mrs. Jarr sweetly. "at that Mr. Jarr raved violently in his hour."

WHAT we want to know is whether the middle-aged dancing class is going to take up skating this year, as, if so, we are going to cancel all our other social engagements and try to get a front seat.

Job Came First.

HERITED rebuke is not always a short courteous. The rebuke administered to a party of intruders by the old watchman who was guarding the ruins of Colgate Hall, Wellesley not long after the great fire, conveyed a keen but subtle reproach. "You've got to keep out," he ordered sternly, when he detected them trying to climb under the ropes that surrounded the crumbling walls. The inquisitive man paused and eyed the ragged old man and then the determined guardian. "See here," a caller with a scolding air, "we're willing to risk it, and will take all the responsibility. What do you say if we lose our lives?"

"You've got to keep out. I ain't taking of your lives! You think of a job!" Youthful Companion.

A Hard Job.

IF you believe a woman can reform a man, a wife's ability to reform her husband is limited; she may be able to supply him with ideals and a grift to live up to them. The dream and flavor the bird, but make a turkey out of a guinea.

MUTT and JEFF—Mutt Is to Join the Peace Expedition!

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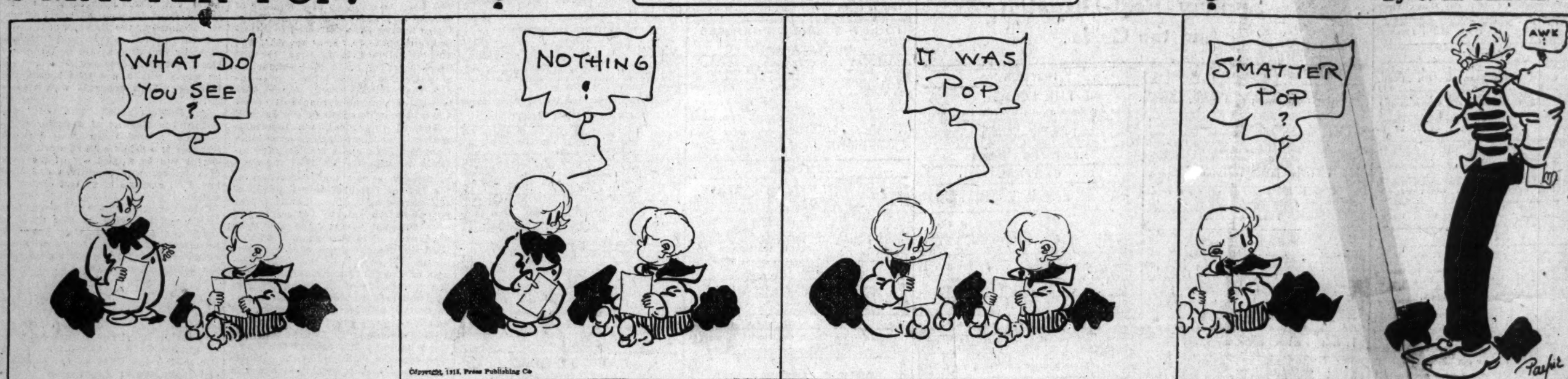
By Bud Fisher



S'MATTER POP?

Pop Isn't Mad. He Can Take a Joke

Drawn for the Post-Dispatch By C. M. PAYNE.



THIS SORT NEVER ENLISTS.



"Gosh hang it! We're a lot of mushheads! The idea of this country standing for all this outrage business—Turkey, Germany and the rest of 'em insulting us!"

"Say pard, I gotta friend around the corner—wanta introduce ya to him."

So Friendly

THE women who called just because they couldn't get out of it were met at the door by the maid. "My mistress is taking her beauty sleep," she said.

"How long does it take her?" asked one of the women.

"Oh, less than half an hour," she looks it," said the other woman in a whisper to her friend. Then they left their cards and trotted along.

The Only Inference.

MRS. COBBLES is much distressed. "What's the trouble?"

"Mr. Cobble talks in his sleep."

"Can't she understand what he says?" Birmingham Age-Herald.

Cold in the Head?—Look Out—Its Dangerous—

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Life's Lyrics

SHE'S quite a shark at auction bridge and knows the game by rote; she's learned by heart the arguments why women ought to vote; she's quite adept at giving tips that leave her rivals and. And as for dancing, she's the one who first began the fad; she has a little daughter who is left to grow up wild—because she's not had time to learn the way to raise her child!

The Anti-Tipper.

D. WILLIAM LYND STEVENSON, president of the Anti-Tipping League of Idaho, said at a league banquet in Boise:

"I visited New York last month. I put up at a fine hotel there—\$4 a day, in fact, for room and bath. But what service!"

"I went into the hotel restaurant the evening of my arrival, to order dinner. I ordered a simple enough dinner, according to at least our Idaho standards—a dinner of clams, cold consommé, grilled brook trout, filet of beef with mushrooms, chicken a la broche, and so on—yes, a simple enough Idaho dinner; but, by Jinks, they kept me waiting in the heat and noise and smells an unconscionable time. Unconscionable!"

"Finally I called the maître d' hotel and said:

"Is it the rule to tip the waiter here?"

"Yes, sir," said the man. "Oh, yes, sir."

"Then," said I, "give me a good big tip. I've been waiting close on to three hours."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Wanted His Hair Cut.

I WANT my hair cut and no talk," said a 16-stone man, with an I-own-the-earth air, as he walked into a barber's shop and sat down, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

"The—" commenced the man in the apron.

"No talk, I tell you!" shouted the heavy man. "Just plain hair cut. I've read all the papers, and don't want any news. Start right now." The man in the apron obeyed. When he had finished, the man who knew everything rose from the chair and surveyed himself in the glass.

"Great Scott!" he exclaimed. "It's really true, then? You barbers can't do your work properly unless you talk."

"I don't know," said the man in the apron, quietly. "You must ask the barber; he'll be in presently. I'm the glazier from next door."

Many a man gets his back up who never thinks of putting his shoulder to the wheel.—Deseret News.

He Paid Willingly

A BELOIT man went to Kansas City recently on pleasure bent and left Friend Wife at home. Shortly after his return he and his wife were invited to a party. The wife laid out her husband's overcoat, and, lest she should forget her gloves, she placed them in the overcoat pocket.

On the way to the party Friend Husband put his hands in his pockets, discovered the gloves and immediately had a nervous chill. A few minutes later, in a dark place in the street, he threw the gloves away. After the party the wife asked her husband for her gloves. "I have not had your gloves," he replied.

"Yes, you have; I put them in your pocket before we started."

Gradually the husband saw a great light, and the next day it cost him \$7.50 for new gloves.—Beloit (Kan.) Call.

Consoling.

WAS your garden a success last year?"

"Very much so, my neighbor's chickens took first prize at the poultry show."

Strained Relations.

YOUNG BILKINS is an enthusiastic devotee of amateur photography. He always insists upon "taking" his family and friend posed in more or less artistic attitudes. Not long ago there was an exhibition of the work of a local photographic club to which the young fellow belongs, and where were displayed the results of certain of his efforts to immortalize his family and friends. In one corner hung a group of figures twisted into the most extraordinary positions the general effect being that of persons in various stages of paralysis.

"Who in the world are those queer looking people?" asked some one. "Oh, those are some of Bilkins' strained relations," said a bystander.—Rochester Times.

Children Cry for Fletcher's



The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and "just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the health of children—Experience against Experiment.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

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Making Good.

BOO HOO," cried the young wife tearfully. "Before we were married you used to say you would be willing to die for me."

"Now do you know I'm not going to?" snapped her husband. "I ate one of your darned old biscuits, didn't I?"

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